THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

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C. B. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

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CITY ITEMS.

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Wanted, by a young man of twenty-five, an excellent penman and expert accountant, who has had several years' experience in one of our Western cities as book-keeper and confidential clerk, and who can produce the best of testimony as to character, habits and capacity from his former employer, as well as from gentlemen of standing in this city, a situation in some good business house in Pittsburgh or vicinity. Address Shearer, Lock-box 49, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Female College.

Fall term commences Tuesday, August 29. Its buildings, faculty, patronage and general advantages the college is unequalled by any ladies' school in the State. Special advantages in music. Send to Rev. I. C. Pershing for catalogue.

Remember

McClarran's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

Fifty Cases Prints

Just opened at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street. We will sell these at less than Eastern prices.

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The Fall Term will open on September 4th, with very superior advantages for imparting instruction. Catalogues at Davis, Clarke & Co.'s Book Store, Wood street.

Headquarters

For Dr. McBride's King of Pain, at McClarran's Drug Store.

Academy.

J. Davis' English, Classic, Mathematical and Commercial Academy, second floor Allegheny Savings Bank, Allegheny, resumes its exercises on Monday, September 4th. Night school commences October 1st.

Country Merchants

Will find it pays to call at McClarran's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Young Ladies' Seminary.

The favorable situation of Beaver for schools is admitted. Prof. Taylor, in his Young Ladies' Seminary, offers the best possible literary and musical advantages.

Dr. McBride's King of Pain

Cures Headache in three minutes. Sold at McClarran's Drug Store.

Bargains? Bargains!

To secure bargains in boots and shoes, all should avail themselves of the opportunities afforded them by Smith & Ross, No. 63 Market street, who are closing out their summer goods at prices to suit customers. Do not mistake the place, No. 63 Market street, third door below Fourth.

Clark's Indelible Pencils,

Sold at McClarran's Drug Store.

Flannels.

We have in store some one hundred and fifty bales in red, white, yellow, grey and fancy, bought before the late rise. We are offering great bargains in them. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

McFarland's Grove.

East Liberty, that de lightful country retreat, has been subdivided into beautiful building lots, to be sold on next Monday afternoon September 4th. With all the advantages of the country and almost within the city, these lots will not be neglected.

Fever and Ague Cured Certain.

Or money refunded, by using Fleming's Ague Cure. Sold only at Fleming's, No. 84 Market street.

Forty Cases Dress Goods,

Embracing everything new and desirable, just opened at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street. Great bargains.

Dr. McBride's King of Pain

Cures Neuralgia in five minutes. Headwaiters at McClarran's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Beaver Female Seminary

And Musical Institute. Three spacious brick buildings. The oldest faculty to be found connected with any exclusively female school. Next term of fourteen weeks opens September 12, 1865. For catalogues, address Rev. R. F. Taylor, Beaver, Pa.

Kenwood Boarding School

For Boys.—The eleventh academic year will begin September 11th. For catalogues, address Rev. J. F. Taylor, New Brighton, Pa.

Base Ball Crickets and Bats.

Gum balls, solid and sponge, sold at the Brush and Notion store, where you can find anything in the way of notions from a needle to an anchor. Remember 240 Liberty street. J. D. Thompson.

Olympic Cricket Club.

The first Eleven of the Olympic Cricket Club will leave on the 7 A. M. train, Saturday, to play the Return match with the Rochester Club. J. E. Schwartz, Secretary.

The King of Pain

Can be found at Fulton's, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth street. A very fine collection of liquors for medicinal purposes as well as drugs for the country trade.

A Correct View.

The Richmond *Republic* of Tuesday says:

"With faithful intentions towards the United States Government, there are some who seem to think of the past contest as one between the North and the South, and look upon themselves as conquered by the North—a view of the subject which keeps alive a rankling wound of sectional bitterness and prevents that cordial re-mingling of old relations which all admit to be desirable. It seems to us that this is a false view of the parties to the struggle, and that if we would recognize the real parties to it we should be able to discharge our duties as citizens of the United States, not alone with cold fidelity, but the old sentiment of ardent loyalty. The two parties to the struggle were a majority of the Southern States on one side, and the United States Government, including a minority of the Southern States on the other. South Carolina, having led off in the practical assertion of the State rights doctrine of the South, and compelled other Southern States to take sides either for or against her, the debate of arms was opened between the Federal and State Governments, and the sovereignty of the former has been vindicated by the sword, as the Federal school of politicians had always believed it was by the Constitution. *The South has been vanquished, not by the North, not by a section, but by the Government of the United States.* That Government was the Government of our fathers. *It was the work of our own hands.*"

This is the proper way to regard the situation, and if the practice of speaking of the Government of the United States, instead of the "Abolitionists," should become a little more general, the work of reorganization in the South would be materially advanced. As long as the people of the South think that they have been subdued by the North as a section, and are encouraged by the Copperheads of the North to believe that the "Abolitionists" are their mortal enemies, we may expect to meet obstacles at every step. In one sense, it is true that they were conquered by the North, as it was the loyal people of this section who pushed the men and money to enable the Government to manifest its power.

The article in the *Republic* concludes as follows:

We have not been defeated by an enemy, or by a jealous rival, but by a life-long friend. Even during the war it was a Southern-born man, and the descendant of a Virginia ancestry, who was President of the United States, and at this moment it is a southern-born man and a Southern citizen who is the head of that Government which claims our supreme allegiance. Away, then, with all sectional animosities from our hearts! It is the United States Government, not a section, which we seek to rally to us the fame of our fathers; and we should return again to our old home, where the memorials of our greatest and our best are stored found, and perhaps the blood we inherit from them to warm our veins and animate our hearts. That such will be the result, that Virginia will become again a bright and glowing star in the American firmament, we have no more doubt than of our existence. But it will facilitate this result if people will cease to think of the war as a trial of strength between two sections, and bear in mind that it is a government, founded by themselves, administered for their benefit, controlled to their own men, which, after a struggle into which we were dragged by a single Southern State, now claims that we shall return to our old place, not in name only, but in hearty fidelity to the authority of the United States.

The annual agricultural exhibition of Chester county will be held at the grounds of the Agricultural Society, in West Chester, on the 26th and 26th of September next. There will be important improvements added to the fair grounds by the time of the last exhibition.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1865. NO. 300.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

Per Year, (52 Issues.).....$1 50
In Clubs of Twenty.....1 00

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

Highly Interesting.

Health of Admiral Farragut.

THE APPEAL OF CAPTAIN WIRZ.

Magnanimity of the Government.

Europeans Desirous of Settling in the United States.

NEW YORK, August 31.—Vice Admiral Farragut and lady have returned from their summer tour. The Admiral enjoys excellent health, but still is troubled with an affection of the eyes. They are guests of Capt. Pennock.

The *Tribune* calls attention to Capt. Wirz's appeal for pecuniary aid to conduct his defence, and says: We are fully convinced the trial will thoroughly expose the foul character of the late rebellion, while it will reflect the highest credit upon our national reputation for magnanimity and justice.

A gentleman of the most undoubted loyalty, impressed with this view of the case, has commenced to raise subscriptions for the purpose of defending Wirz. It is proposed to confine the subscription to loyal men exclusively. The motive is not in the slightest degree sympathy with Wirz, but purely a desire to preserve the honor of the country. Already a respectable amount has been raised, contributed only by persons who believe Wirz to be guilty, but who desire it shall be impossible for any one to doubt the justice of his sentence whatever it may be.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: There is every indication that a large number of people of different portions of Europe, are eagerly looking forward to future residence in the United States, and are using every means to ascertain the price and location of the immense tracts of land which are now lying uncultivated in the South. Mr. Jas. Black, of the Agricultural Bureau, but formerly of Scotland, is daily receiving letters from that country inquiring what inducements are offered to foreign emigrants. Mr. B., in answer to those inquiries, has written a letter to the Glasgow *Herald*, setting forth the superior advantages of Virginia to emigrants, which has met with a substantial reception in the shape of £10,000 placed at his disposal for investment by a wealthy citizen of Glasgow. Since the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, emigration to this city has been steadily on the increase, and accommodations in the way of dwelling-houses are at present altogether insufficient. Building lots are being laid out for ten or fifteen miles out of the city, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by those who intend making Washington their future home.

The *World's* Havana letter says the blockade runner Lizzie was recently insured for $150,000, and sunk on her outward trip. Another vessel insured the amount.

The owners of the blockade runner Luna attempted the same trick, but were discovered.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—It has been represented that attempts have been made to abduct George Sanders from Canada, and that these attempts are believed by the President to be prompted, offering a reward for his arrest. The only proclamation on the subject which has been issued, is that of the 21st of May last, and pronounces a reward only upon the conditions of the apprehension of Sanders within the limits of the United States.

Edward Smith, who has, for some years, been in the employment of the government in connection with public buildings, was appointed to-day architect of the Capitol.

The assistant superintendent to the army during the last part of this month were heavy, but for the last ten or twelve days, have been quite light. There was, recently, even a large reduction of old certificates of indebtedness. The new ones issued are not more than one dollar in four, as compared with those redeemed.

The Wheeling (West Virginia) Intelligencer, of Bellair, Virginia, is now in this city importuning for the restoration of their farm, which was confiscated in consequence of the rebellion of her husband, Lewis Washington, who is a relative of the Father of his Country, and it will be recollected was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, by old John Brown.

FROM ALABAMA,

COTTON IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

NEW YORK, August 31.—The *Tribune's* special says: There is a large amount of cotton in the South, particularly in Alabama and Georgia, which was held to the Confederate under Mr. J. D. Le Roy's arrangement, for which certificates only have been given, the bonds not having been made about the time when the celebrated Southern Confederacy was compelled to suspend payment. A very large amount of this cotton has been captured already.

Mr. W. C. Bibb, of Montgomery, Alabama, who was one of the first Alabamians I have met here with his hat in his hand, and who was successful in his application for pardon, is now engaged in driving about that country assuring the people that the Government of the United States is liable for cotton so situated that it may capture, and offers his services as counsel and agent to prosecute claims gratuitously according to the necessities of the client, from one-half to three-quarters per cent. of the nett proceeds of the cotton.

The Case of Young Ketchum.

NEW YORK, August 31.—The *Commercial Advertiser* says that it is rumored on the street that the hypothecated checks issued by young Ketchum are found, and will be presented. It is not attempted to account for their disappearance, otherwise than by the supposition that they have been bought up by some unknown party. It is supposed certain parties and bonds have rallied for the purpose of removing the evidences of forgery. Rumor also has it that the parties associated with the issuing of the checks are in the city.

Late Washington Items.

NEW YORK, August 31.—A special to the *Post*, dated Washington, 31, says: The court-martial in session at the old capitol has disposed of nineteen cases of swindling the government in one week.

The force in the Postoffice has been greatly reduced, the reduction of the army rendering it necessary.

No less than seventy-five applicants for pardon visited the President this morning.

Barnum's New Museum,

NEW YORK, August 31.—Barnum announces that his new museum will open on Monday, Sept 4th. He has already a fine, spacious saloon, and one hundred thousand curiosities, a beautiful aquarium, and lecture-room one third larger than the old one; also a superior dramatic company. He has over one hundred workmen engaged on the two buildings to be used for the purpose. The buildings are situated just above the St. Nicholas Hotel on Broadway.

Arrest of Bank and Lottery Swindlers.

NEW YORK, August 31.—The man Brown concerned in the Jenkins, Phœnix Bank robbery was, this morning, held in five thousand dollars bail.

A man, giving his name as L. Hayward, was arrested on a charge of jewelry lottery swindling under the firm and name of Hayward & Co. It is not known how many his victims number.

Arrival of Steamer Caledonia.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., August 29—*Via Port Wood*, 31.—The steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow for New York, passed Cape Race on Monday evening. Her news has been anticipated.

The reports from Salvador fishery are good. The weather here is uncommonly fine.

Arrival of the War Sloop Dacotah.

PHILADELPHIA, August 31.—The United States sloop of war Dacotah arrived at the Navy Yard this morning from Cayenne via St. Thomas. The Dacotah left Boston for the Pacific squadron, but in Cayenne her engines became completely disabled rendering her return necessary.

Wreck of the Brother Jonathan—Funeral Services of the Victims.

CHICAGO, August 31.—The funeral services of the late Lieut. Nesbit, of the *Bulletin*, Capt. De-Wolf, and others, whose bodies were recovered from the wreck of the steamer Brother Jonathan, were held in the different churches yesterday. It was a day of great solemnity.

FROM MEXICO.

The Imperialists Completely Defeat the Republicans.

A New York dispatch says: Maximilian's troops have completely defeated the Mexican army. The imperialists have forced the republic army from Rio Grande, and are now occupying the whole country, with the exception of a small portion of Chihuahua, in which Juarez and his government were, at last accounts, attempting to make a stand. The retreat of the Mexicans was almost a panic. It is said that Juarez will try to obtain an entrance into the friendly territories of the United States. The above information is said to come from Mexican gentlemen.

The annual Conference of the Methodist Church South, held at St. Louis, adjourned on Monday. The following pastoral address on the union of the church North and South, says:—"We have noticed in the papers an occasional article about a reunion of the Northern and Southern Methodist Churches. All we have to say on this subject, is that in our judgment a reunion is neither desirable nor practicable. From all we can learn about this matter, it seems to be the universal wish and purpose of our preachers and people to maintain our own ecclesiastical organization."

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT FROM PITHOLE

Homestead Well Ceased Flowing.

Interesting from Cherry Run.

The special correspondent of the COMMERCIAL at Oil City, sends the following dispatch:

OIL CITY, August 31.

The Homestead well, on the Hiner Farm, Pithole creek, has ceased to flow. No particulars. W. G.

The Homestead is one of the oldest wells on Pithole creek, being the second large well struck in that highly favored locality. It has flowed with great regularity at the rate of five hundred barrels per day for the past six months. It is owned by a Boston company. No. 19, on the Holmden farm, is now reported to be in excess of the United States, in its most palmy days, yielding at the rate of 1,200 barrels per day. Many wells on Pithole are at a depth that will soon determine their value, and we look daily for exciting and stirring news from that quarter.

As illustrating the rapid rise of property at Pithole, it is stated that John Warren, of Buffalo, now a resident of Flushing, Long Island, in autumn last paid one hundred dollars for ten acres of land on Pithole. In the winter he received in cash, for the same ten acres, twenty-seven thousand dollars. From another one hundred dollars he received about one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars, and from nine hundred he received one hundred and forty-three thousand dollars. A choice half-acre lease, No. 18 Holmden, adjoining No. 19, on which is the Grant well, was sold last week for a bonus of sixteen thousand five hundred dollars. The holders of the lease, Messrs. Curtis, Adams & Ogden, of Penn Yan, N. Y., paid eleven hundred dollars for the same lease in the spring—a fair interest on the money invested.

Cherry Run Region.

A Rouseville correspondent under date of August 28th, says:—There is quite an excitement here this morning in consequence of a three hundred barrel well belonging to the Champion Oil Company having been struck yesterday. It is about half a mile up Cherry Run, within fifty yards of the Sucker State well, and it bids fair to surpass that well not only in quantity but quality of oil. The well No. 1, belonging to the Rouseville Oil Company, is doing well since the Chesher well has started up. It is producing about seventy barrels while the No. 1, Chesher, is yielding about twenty barrels. Since the late strike on Cherry Run several oil wells have been started up. One of them is the Hyde well, about a mile below Petrolia, which is pumping ten barrels per day. The Read well is pumping but fifteen barrels. The new wells owned by the same company are supposed to have struck the same vein as the Read well, is doing finely. One is flowing fifteen barrels and the other one hundred.

The Dunkard Territory.

A correspondent says that on Tuesday night, 21st ult., the "Vance well," on Little Whitely creek, near the Willow Tree tavern commenced a fine flow of oil. Another well in the same neighborhood, the "Greenwood well," on the farm of Stephenson Garrard, is said to have had a good strike, within the last two or three days. This would seem to place beyond question the availability of Little Whitely creek as a reliable oil region. It is in the same Dunkard stream, north, with Dunkard creek, and separated from it by a series of sharp ridges. Another strike is reported on the Middle Wheeling, in the past week, at only about 150 feet. This well is situate immediately in the front of Mr. Maple's house, and between it and the road. We are told that the oil is of a fine quality. Strikes on Dunkard creek within the past week.

The New Territory, Denney's Run.

A correspondent writing from Denney's Run, Venango county, predicts that locality will eclipse Pithole ere long. He says every well put down has been successful, and continues—"The McKiel well, the first one sunk on the run, has flowed from fifty to sixty barrels per day since first struck, and the last well, a forty stroke, flows about as many barrels per day, and another well, struck within a day or two, gives indications of being equal if not superior to either of the above named wells. An oil well here is vastly more valuable than any of the same capacity at Pithole or on Oil creek. It is estimated by shrewd and experienced men that a fifty barrel well on Denney's Run is equivalent in value to a two hundred and fifty or three hundred barrel well at Pithole. The quality of the oil and the facilities for getting it to market make an important difference in favor of Denney's Run, which all men understand fully how to appreciate. While oil is worth only from $2 to $2 25 at Pithole it brings from $3 to $3 50 on Denney's Run. This is owing to the superior quantity of the oil and the greater facility of transporting it. The holders of the lease, Messrs. Curtis, Adams & Ogden, of Penn Yan, N. Y., paid eleven hundred dollars for the same lease in the spring—a fair interest on the money invested.

Letters and applications continue to multiply at the Pension Bureau from people in the South whose pensions were interrupted by the outbreak of the rebellion. These are anxious to know what must be done to secure a resumption of their pensions, and are impatient to prove the staunch loyalty to the National Government.

An estimate of the uneducated and ignorant in Virginia has just been officially made. Of whites there are 68,000 and of negroes 49,000. The State is making no effort to provide either for the education of the negro or poor Southern charities are expected to provide for these drawbacks on society, while the wealthy shall have an opportunity to be gathering in the riches for the use of the few.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Public Land Offices have been reopened in Arkansas.

The clerical force in the Washington Post Office was greatly reduced yesterday.

It is said that cotton stealing by vagrant negroes is quite prevalent in Vicksburg.

The regular regiments which are now receiving large accessions of recruits daily are to be ordered to the west to do duty.

A startling and murderous plot for the release of the convicts in the Illinois Penitentiary at Joliet was discovered and frustrated last week.

The immense train of five hundred and six mule, Government teams, left Washington on Wednesday.

The mail service on the Mississippi, from New Orleans to Cairo and return, three times a week, has just been authorized, owing to the reduction of army mails.

The Acting Quartermaster Controller has decided that the hospital stewards of the regular army discharged before the expiration of period for which they enlisted, are not entitled to unconcerned installment of bounties.

Brigadier General Marcus J. Wright, and Colonel Looney, late of the Confederate army, were arrested in Memphis, on Wednesday, by the United States Marshal to answer an indictment of treason in the District Court, found in 1862.

The Consul General of Switzerland desires it to be stated that he will not receive any contribution for Wirz. The New York *News'* statement that he would receive them was unauthorized.

Governor Perry, of South Carolina, writes that there is no doubt of the sincerity of the Union feeling now rapidly developing in that State. The people are generally ignorant of the laws passed by Congress during the rebellion.

Guerrillas still infest some portions of Mississippi. A party of them lately captured the steamer Keota, robbed the officers and crew and carried away everything portable. Governor Sharkey has called for the formation of one regiment each of infantry and cavalry in each county to put a stop to such lawless acts.

Views on Reconstruction.

The Hon. N. G. Upham, of Concord, New Hampshire, has published in the Boston *Advertiser* a carefully considered article on reconstruction, in which he expresses views very similar to those advocated by Mr. Schenck of Ohio. He advocates four amendments to the National Constitution, as follows:

I. I would amend article 1, section 2, of the Constitution so that representatives in Congress and electors of President and Vice President of the United States should be apportioned among the several States in the Union on the basis of the number of legally authorized voters in each State.

II. I would provide that all persons should be so far equal, in the eye of the law, that no person should be excluded from the right of residence in any State of the Union, the right of equal privileges in courts of justice, and to testify equally in the same, and to hold real estate, and equal rights and facilities in the enjoyment of means of education—on account of any difference of race, complexion or color.

III. I would provide that no distinction of political and civil rights, and rights of elective franchise, irrespective of any distinction of race, color or previous condition, should be an essential requisite, or a republican government, and should be guaranteed to the people of each State in the Union.

IV. I would amend article 1, section 8, of the Constitution, by striking out the provision "that no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State."

The first three amendments could be placed in one, but are presented in this form, in order, that if they should fail to be carried in the first instance, we should have the advantage of any amendment that might be adopted until the whole could be secured. The reasons of two of these amendments are obvious on their face, but the special object of the first should be kept before the public until the alarming evil it is designed to remove shall be perfectly understood and appreciated.

Buchanan and Davis in Philadelphia.

The Hon. JOHN M. SCOTT, of New Jersey made a speech at the closing ceremonies of the Volunteer Refreshment saloons in Philadelphia Monday night, from which we take the following:

Alas! that history should repeat itself in such terrible lessons. England had her Charles the First; the United States has James the First, the Sage of Wheatland. (Applause. This one lost his head, while the other gained—the confidence of the people, and finally died in peace and honor, after a long and prosperous life, and the great and common error of looking at the past through centuries of distance. Moral chronology teaches us that history is essentially cyclical.

Cromwell's brigade of Ironsides, made invincible by the impulse of a sentiment crushing in its power, while they were fighting for the overall the last effort in England to enslave the race in body and mind, in the bloody fight of Marston Moor, defeated and routed the Cavaliers, and three years later, in the same month, General Meade, at Gettysburg.

"Stand like a rock on which the fiery spray
Beat madly but in vain."

and shattered remnant of the rebel hosts sought refuge in a retreat from which there were never any returning steps. Yes! there have been returning steps for that leading spirit of a long civilization, and those steps have led to the sarcophagus of Fortress Monroe (in woman's apparel), the most example of the truth of Shakspeare's aphorism, that "Conscience doth make cowards of us all." To what further elevation he shall ascend, let the people, and let justice, not blind, but slumbering, say. Applause. He will be like one of Paganini's compositions—executed on a single string.

Railroad Accidents During the Past Year.

The New York *Tribune* has a recapitulation of the railroad accidents for a year past, which foots up as follows:

Disasters due to collision.....20
Rotten crossties, broken rails, &c.....18
Turning curves.....4
Badly built and rotten bridges.....3
Bursting of engines.....2
Defective locomotives.....2
Open drawn bridge, track.....1
Raised drawbridges.....1
Landslide.....1
Unspecified causes.....4
Reckless driving.....1
Absence or defect of light or signals.....1
Running into horses, cows, or derricks.....4
Trifling with brakes.....1
Misplaced switches.....1
Culpability of companies or employees, about.....45

LOSSES AND MORTALITY.

Passengers killed or fatally wounded.....30
Passengers burned to death, about.....15
Cases of injury in every form.....600
Trains more or less demolished.....67
Cars and engines destroyed or hopelessly damaged, including baggage, freight, mails, personal effects, ruined trains, bridges and machinery, it would be vain to attempt computing. Adding the cost of injured, claimed damages, doctors' and undertakers' bills, we would not dare to put the sum under $300,000 in barren figures. But the moral loss must be far greater.

Indicted for Treason.

The Grand Jury of the United States Court in Baltimore returned into Court, on Monday, indictments for treason against the following named persons, viz: Brigadier General Brien, Gen. H. Stuart, Jr., Robert Swan, James R. Herbert and Wm. W. Goldsborough, as having been engaged in waging war against the United States. Brien appeared in Court and gave bail with Mr. G. B. Wilson in the sum of $5,000 to appear at trial when required; his own recognizance for a similar amount being taken. The indictment against him specializes the 11th of September, 1862, as one of the days on which, with others in arms, &c., he invaded Washington county, Maryland, and captured and took possession of Hagerstown. The indictments against the other four charge that on the 18th of June, 1863, they, with others in arms, invaded Washington county, Maryland, and also took possession of Cavetville and Funkstown. These last have not given bail on the indictments as yet. Quite a number of indictments, also for treason against the laws of Maryland, have been found, involving various parties who were in the rebel army, and have returned home. These include Harry Gilmore and others. Gilmore, I understand, has been practicing in New York since his release from Fort Warren, where he remains unmolested.

Dedication of the New Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

The New Chamber of Commerce was formally dedicated at noon on Wednesday. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, most ly strangers, though the commodious hall was by no means filled. The occasion was enlivened by music by the Great Western Light Guard Band. The ceremonies were opened by the Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany. Mr. Charles Randolph, the President of the Board of Trade, delivered the inaugural, which he greeted the various guests which had sent representatives to the dedication. His welcome to Pennsylvania was in these words:—To Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, cities of the great Keystone in the original seven of thirteen, we extend our cordial greetings; to recognize in you our elder brethren, and trust your years and experience may be turned to good account in directing us who are but in our infancy. Responses were made in behalf of the various delegations present, J. B. Bankson of Philadelphia, speaking for Pennsylvania.

The police have arrested a man named C. Dougherty for robbing the First National Bank of Wellington, Ohio, Monday night. He is a desperate character, has been once in the penitentiary, and was recently put under heavy bonds for his appearance at the United States Court here, on the charge of counterfeiting, for which he was arrested at his tavern in West Salem, several weeks ago. The burglar did not succeed in penetrating to the inner compartment of the safe, where the funds of the bank are kept, and nothing but bonds and special deposits are missing.

Smith's Ferry Looking Up.

Recently there have been several good strikes at Smith's Ferry, and territory begins to look up in price. Dr. F. B. Henry, of Sewickley, tapped a vein on Monday of last week near the Revenue well, at a depth of six hundred and forty-five feet. He proceeded to tube and pump, and obtained a barrel in a half hour, when the machinery broke, and he was compelled to suspend operations, it is thought that it will prove one of the best wells on Cary Run.

The Lancaster and Beaver River Oil and Mining Company are running out the old salt well on the Dickey farm, on the mouth of Brady's Run, and have reached the depth of four hundred and fifty feet. The old well was seven hundred feet deep, and was abandoned on account of the boring not striking salt water. It is their intention to bore to a depth of fifteen hundred feet, unless they find oil by paying quantities near the surface. J. A. Stover, of Beaver county, is their business manager.

The tools which have been sticking in the Darlington well for a year past, were recently taken out and tubing is now being put down. The gentlemen who removed the tools for them, Mr. Holliday, says they have an excellent show of oil, and that he believes it will prove a twenty barrel well. It is stated that John Slentz, Esq., has a show of oil on his farm, in Beaver county, at a depth of some 1200 feet. Patterson's well, Old Brighton, Beaver county, promises to become paying, says the *Argus*. The oil is now flowing.

Miscellaneous Oil Items.

A Philadelphia company which has been operating on Beaver creek, Clarion county, struck a strong vein of superior oil, on the Monas Farm, about six miles from the mouth on that stream, last Thursday. A big well is expected.

The Rensselaer Oil Company are now working their new well on Hemlock Run, Venango county, and it bids fair to increase to fifty barrels. The same company are putting down two wells on the same run, the Slogum Company are also putting down two wells, and the Flint Company one. Good results are anticipated.

Last Sunday a driller, on Pithole, too anxious to beat his neighbor, kept at work, and on Monday morning lost the sand-pump with 300 feet of rope, the pump being now fast in the well. Nor is this an uncommon occurrence. We invite them to pay more attention to religious services, for it certainly can do them no harm.

CATTLE PLAGUE IN ENGLAND.—The cattle plague in England is rapidly spreading. The leading journals are discussing its probable origin, the prime cause being assumed to be an enormous figure, and John Bull, who can stand anything with better grace than the curtailment of his beef rations, is in a bad humor. Several cattle are dying in great numbers wherever the plague has made its appearance, but opinions differ as to whether the disease is a contagion or an epidemic, and also whether it was generated in England or imported from some other country. The London *Times* holds to the opinion that the deaths of Indigenous Cattle had but little probable connection, and that it was imported. About the 1st of June, when the disease made its appearance in England, cattle were being shipped from Holland and other parts of the Continent to the Metropolis. The embarkation of cattle at Rotterdam, Hamburg and Gordon, which is a branch of Denney's Run, there is a perfect forest of derricks, and many thousands of dollars worth of capital is being invested in machinery, tools and fixtures. All of them are well satisfied that in a short time the tide of emigration will pour toward that point, and oil territory will be sought with avidity. Additional inducements are now exhibited at Pithole, and as large a bonus offered lease holders as is now asked in that far-famed region. In fact, inducements are now offered for lease, and everything indicates that in a short time Denney's Run will be the "Mecca" to which oil men will wend their way in search of the "black gold" mines that can only be developed by the expenditure of labor, time and money."

Smith's Ferry Looking Up.

Recently there have been several good strikes at Smith's Ferry, and territory begins to look up in price. Dr. F. B. Henry, of Sewickley, tapped a vein on Monday of last week near the Revenue well, at a depth of six hundred and forty-five feet. He proceeded to tube and pump, and obtained a barrel in a half hour, when the machinery broke, and he was compelled to suspend operations, it is thought that it will prove one of the best wells on Cary Run.

The Lancaster and Beaver River Oil and Mining Company are running out the old salt well on the Dickey farm, on the mouth of Brady's Run, and have reached the depth of four hundred and fifty feet. The old well was seven hundred feet deep, and was abandoned on account of the boring not striking salt water. It is their intention to bore to a depth of fifteen hundred feet, unless they find oil by paying quantities near the surface. J. A. Stover, of Beaver county, is their business manager.

The tools which have been sticking in the Darlington well for a year past, were recently taken out and tubing is now being put down. The gentlemen who removed the tools for them, Mr. Holliday, says they have an excellent show of oil, and that he believes it will prove a twenty barrel well. It is stated that John Slentz, Esq., has a show of oil on his farm, in Beaver county, at a depth of some 1200 feet. Patterson's well, Old Brighton, Beaver county, promises to become paying, says the *Argus*. The oil is now flowing.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Rebel Record of Andersonville Prison

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS

West Point Military Academy.

The Trial of Jeff. Davis

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 31.

The rebel records of the

Andersonville Prison,

Which were captured by Gen. Wilson, in his raid through Georgia, last spring, have either been lost or stolen. They were furnished by the War Department to the party recently sent to Andersonville to inter the remains of murdered prisoners, for their guidance in discovering the names and graves of the deceased soldiers, and as records for future reference were of great importance. Suspicion is attached to the clerk who had them in charge, who was arrested until he can satisfactorily account for them.

The receipts from

Internal Revenue,

To-day, amounted to the large sum of two millions four hundred thousand dollars, the largest amount received in any one day since the existance of the Bureau. Total receipts for the month of August, thirty-four million eighty-nine thousand five hundred and thirty-nine dollars and nine cents. The anticipated receipts for the months of September and August will be as large, if not larger, than those of the month just ended.

Maj. Gen. Howard,

Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, returned to the city after an absence of several weeks in New England.

Hon. John Wilson reported to the President to-day, and is expected to enter upon the discharge of his duties at the White House to-morrow or next day.

Out of about one hundred persons at the White House this morning, at one time, were thirty-four pardon applicants.

General Grant

Will not return to Washington until the 1st of October.

The Military Academy

A board of officers, consisting of Colonel John F. Head, U. S. A., Surgeon John Mulligan, U. S. A., and Assistant Surgeon E. S. Denser, has been appointed by the Secretary of War to examine such cadets as may present themselves for admission into the Military Academy at West Point. The board will assemble at West Point to-morrow.

Sale of Government Hospitals.

The sale of the military hospitals was continued to-day. Fifty frame buildings, formerly what was known as Emery Hospital, and which covered several acres of ground, sold for only $1,216. The lumber alone cost the government over twenty thousand dollars.

President Johnson a few days ago informed

The Delegation of Missourians

Who called on him on business, that he had decided to restore the spirit of the habeas corpus, and will soon issue a proclamation to that effect. He also said the army was to be further reduced by the muster out of troops serving in such Southern States as had satisfactorily reconstructed their state governments.

Reinstated.

Colonel H. Preston, Fifty-eighth United States Colored Troops, who was court-martialed and dismissed the service, has been restored, with pay from the date of dismissal, the charges against him having been found to be fabrications.

The Trial of Jeff. Davis.

General Grant and the military authorities generally favor a military trial for Jeff. Davis, but the Administration inclines to a civil tribunal.

Sable Sons of Virginia

Held a grand tournament to-day near Alexandria, where fine riding and some skill in the use of lances were displayed. Queen of Love and Beauty and maid of honor, at high noon on midnight, were duly chosen according to the rules and regulations governing knightly contests heretofore monopolized by the white race. An entertainment followed by a ball, closed the exercises. A large number of white persons were present.

Hon. George Harrington, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, recently appointed Minister to Salfterland, left this evening for New York, from whence he will sail in the next steamer for Europe. He has been detained several weeks by serious illness in his family.

Funeral Services of Gov. Brough.

Proclamation of Governor Anderson.

COLUMBUS, O., August 31.

Whereas, Our State has been greatly bereaved by the loss of its Executive head, His Excellency John Brough, late governor of Ohio, and

Whereas, It is a the duty of a people also afflicted, while bowing in all due humility to these heavy dispensations of Divine Providence, to show also their sense of the affliction by some gen'al recognition of the value and worth of the private worth of the departed, which makes that loss of such general concern and of such deep feeling, and

Whereas, His singular integrity and fidelity to all public trusts, his extraordinary executive abilities, and his still more extraordinary capacity for administrative duties and labors, in times of trial like this, do especially entitle the memory of Governor Brough to some wide and public recognition on the part of his fellow-citizens during the solemn pageant of his funeral obsequies;

Now, therefore, the people of the whole State of Ohio are hereby respectfully but earnestly requested to cease from their usual avocations and all secular pursuits, to close their several places of business and to cease the labor of each between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M., of Friday, the 1st day of September next, to grave and appropriate tribunal on this, the day appointed by his fellow-cit

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
of Cambria.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
LEVI B. DUFF, Allegheny.
FOR COUNTY CONTROLLER:
HENRY LAMBERT, Pitt Township.
FOR TREASURER:
DAVID AIKEN, JR., Liberty Township.
FOR STATE SENATE:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
FOR ASSEMBLY:
GEO. Y. McKEE, North Fayette Township.
HANS B. HERRON, McCandless Township.
ALFRED SLACK, Allegheny.
DAVID SHAFFER, Upper St Clair.
J. P. GLASS, Pittsburgh.
JOHN A. DANKS, Shaler Township.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
JONATHAN NEELY, Lower St. Clair Tp.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
R. L. McCULLEY, Birmingham,
FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR:
MOSES CHESS, Chartiers Township.

Another Monroe Doctrine.

Just after his election, and four years before the celebrated doctrine that bears his name was broached, Mr. MONROE expressed a sentiment or opinion, as applicable to these times, which is still more appropriate to those. In reviewing the contests of parties, which had been very warm and earnest during, and for some time after the war, and in considering the condition of the country and the relations of political organizations, at the time of his speaking, he expressed the conviction that *no second party was necessary to the well-being of the Government.*

This, as we have said, is still more obviously the condition of the country at the present hour. Mr. MONROE did not attach this sentiment in the spirit of a successful competitor for the Presidential chair, proudly defying and spurning his defeated opponents. He expressly said he was in favor of moderation towards them, and exercising discrimination between different classes of the opposition party, since, as he believed, an honorable proportion of them were really, as much as his own party, friends of the government and the country. This spirit characterised his administration. Of course, there were some of the party then in opposition upon whom Mr. MONROE could not look as friends, but merely as partizans of a hostile spirit.

For reasons similar to those which led the generous and patriotic mind of Mr. MONROE to the conclusion above stated, it appears evident, that at the present time no second party is necessary to the well-being of the Government or the country. The Democratic party, in its past history, which we are not going now to review, embraced some of the ablest and most reliable men of the country—men who were for the country, when its claims competed with those of the party. It contained also some of the opposite sort. Such a *discrimination*, as Mr. MONROE proposed, has actually taken place in the Democratic party. The important and thrilling events of 1861 caused a spontaneous separation of the discordant elements—discordant before, as the election of 1860 showed, since there were three Democratic tickets—which, when the outbreaking of Rebellion became totally and irreconcilably antagonistic. The three creeds became two. The affinities of the individuals embraced in these led the one part to the support of the Union, and the other to sympathy with the rebellion. This spontaneous sifting and winnowing, under the rebellion gale, has deposited the wheat in the garner of the Union, while the chaff, cockle, cheat and smut are driven away. The Government must be in a very sorry condition before it can need a party of such ingredients.

And President JOHNSON understands this just as well, and, from his actions we should think just in the same way that President MONROE did. The great voice of the country has been for the maintenance of the Union; the mighty power of the country has been put forth in the field of war for its maintenance. The Union is maintained, with its invaluable results. And the party that has achieved the grand victory is *the country.* No second party antagonist to this is necessary to the well being of the Government. Certainly one is not necessary, for it has done little but find fault incessantly with the attempt and the process for putting down the rebellion, and seems worst of all pleased with the issue and the consequences.

In fact, the effete party, that carries the name of Democracy, and sounds it loud and often, lest its members should not know their status, seems to have a sort of consciousness that it is not needed in the politics of the country. There is a hang-dog manner about it. There is a remarkable poverty and confusion of issues in its documentary statements. The Vicar of Bray aspiration is the only policy in which they are a unit—the desire of ascendency is a common impulse. It does not know whether to adopt the President and the Union, or to stand off, as in the past four years. Of such a party, and with much better reason, we may adopt the sentiment of CROMWELL, to Sir HARRY VANE, "The LORD deliver us" from such a second party—not needed for the well being of the Government.

Dangers of Traveling.

That railway traveling is safer than any other of the common modes, is generally admitted. This is, of course, upon the supposition that such care as the case demands is exercised by those who control and work the roads. Yet, accidents continue to occur, attended with loss of life and mutilation of the person. The traveler is not aware of the dangers to which he is constantly exposed, nor is he of the caution and vigilance by which he is preserved from them.

The principal causes of injury to railway travelers are—collisions of trains, for which ordinarily there is no excuse; running off the track, occasioned by too high a speed, especially on curves, and by error in switches at sidings; the breaking of axles or wheels, and the breaking of rails. Against each and all of these, it is as much for the interest of companies as for the safety of passengers to make strict cautionary provisions; and it is accordingly done, so far as human sagacity and skill can effect it. We believe, too, that most companies prohibit the use of intoxicating drinks by employes on the trains. With drunken or half drunken engineers or brakesmen on a train, all other precautions against accidents would be worthless. On another point—a very important one—we are not informed of the practice on our railways. In England, accidents have been attributed to the keeping of engineers and other employes on duty too long without rest. The vigilance and the promptitude of decision and action, which an engineer needs, to attend to his machine, his train and the road, cannot be maintained for many hours in succession. Engineers need to be relieved as much as engines do.

The frequency of railroad casualties, of late, is noticeable. What may be the occasion of it, it devolves on the directors of roads and on civil authorities to enquire, ascertain and correct. There is a certain reckless dare-devil style of character in the country at present, and if the railway service embraces anything of that sort, it will account for some of the accidents which have attracted the attention and animadversion of the country. Not only sober, but principled, considerate men are required for the trust of hundreds of lives amid such dangers as attend on railway traveling.

GEN. MORGAN,—Gen. COX, the Union candidate for Governor of Ohio, having said a few days ago that the Democratic candidate for the same office resigned his commission in the Union army in order to stump the State for VALLANDIGHAM, the Chicago *Republican* suggests that although Gen. COX ought to be good authority on such questions, he may be mistaken about this matter, as he was serving in the East at the time Gen. MORGAN became most conspicuous in the West. It says that the impression has been that Gen. MORGAN resigned because he was believed to have disgraced himself in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou; but that it makes no difference which statement is correct as it cannot be thought any worse to be a coward in battle than to advocate the election of a copperhead and traitor like VALLANDIGHAM.

RECIPROCITY IN CANADA.—A resolution offered by the Provincial Ministry in the Canadian Parliament, declaring the renewal of the Reciprocity treaty and the enlargement of the St. Lawrence and Welland canals of the utmost importance, was defeated last Thursday after an animated discussion of several hours by a vote of seventy-eight to twenty.

A case was recently carried up to the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts to determine the question whether the payment of a United States license and revenue tax does not give the right to sell intoxicating liquors, notwithstanding the laws of the State prohibiting the traffic. The opinion of the Court was delivered on Monday, deciding the case in the negative.

Plate Glass Manufacture.

When we consider how much glass and that of the best quality is made in Pittsburgh, and how much plate glass is used here, it is surprising that no manufactory has ever been established here for the making of this beautiful article. We have in the city and vicinity nine factories for the making of flint glass; and two, for making window glass. In these glass of the best quality and in immense amount is produced. But no attempt, we believe, has ever been made in the line of plate glass. In past years but little of it was used, except in the Eastern cities, but of late it appears, with its mirror like beauty, not only in our store fronts but in the better class of private houses.

France for a long time had the monopoly of the business, and still has the greater part of it. It was only on a small scale carried on in England, for a hundred years, prior to 1773. Since that time the manufacture has been more extensive and profitable. There is but one establishment for making the article in this country. That is near New York, where it was commenced only about two years ago. The process is said to be simple. The materials are certainly abundant, as the quantity of glass made here demonstrates, and as cheap as in England or France. The machinery for polishing the surface could be obtained without difficulty. With these facilities for the manufacture, and the demand constantly and rapidly increasing, a fair prospect of profit is open to any capitalist who may engage in the business. As our pressed glass has, by its perfection, almost superceded cut glass in the market, and as our window glass rivals the celebrated Boston article, may we not also supply plate glass, which shall equal in beauty and excel in cheapness the article which we are constantly importing from France.

The Revolution and the Rebellion.

The Revolution of '76 accomplished more than its supporters originally anticipated or desired. So did the attempted revolution of 1861. To this extent, the two movements resembled each other. To this, the resemblance is restricted. In everything else—in the occasion, the design, the motive, the spirit—they were as unlike, as day to night.

In the outset of the Revolution, the people of the colonies had a known, heavily felt, and long complained of load of grievances upon them, by the oppressive measures of the mother country. They had exhausted all the peaceful methods of seeking redress and done it in vain. The South debouched into open war, without a statement of grievances or any preliminary efforts for the redress of supposed wrongs. The colonies were forced into war as demanded only the removal of the evils complained of, and for a long time entertained no thought of separating from the British government. They had fought for fifteen months before they made the declaration of independence. The South claimed independence from the start. The colonies got independence, which was more than they first sought. The Southern attempt at revolution, in behalf of slavery, got the abolition of slavery, which was quite beyond the line of its expectations or desires. Though the movements differed in all their circumstances, both resulted in the advancement of human liberty, and, we trust, will augment the amount of human happiness.

Crime and Its Causes.

It is little over a fortnight since the startling disclosures of crime among the money men of New York astonished the country. We have had, since that, the news of frauds and breaches of trust among the paymasters of the army. Alarm was felt in financial circles at these announcements, particularly the former. Confidence, through the extensive connections of the moneyed interest of New York, experienced a tremor. In a few days Wall street ceased to feel the palpitations of alarm. Composure returned. The thing was past. Some breaking up had been occasioned. Nine days exhausted the wonder. The sensation of railroad casualties overbaid that of fraud and trust.

But is this facility of forgetfulness a symptom of virtue in the country? Is it a presage of happier and purer times? If integrity ceases to be the ornament of persons occupying places of public trust, society is discredited and endangered, in proportion to its indifference to the crime. Reason and conscience cannot safely be held as sinecures in any community. Crimes should not escape abhorrence or punishment under cover of their magnitude, or their frequency. The moral condition of the country is in close sympathy with its manners. Fast living, flurry, show and dash, may make Kerrs, Fiskes, on a small scale in Pittsburgh as well as New York.

THERE is no force in the argument frequently used against negro suffrage that if it be granted in the South the negroes would have a majority in two hundred and fifty-four counties. Such an argument does not in any manner go to the merits of the question, for if it be right to extend the elective franchise to negroes it should not matter, whether they constitute a majority or not in certain localities.

The Killing of the Wright Family.

The St. Louis correspondent of the New York *Tribune* furnishes the following facts in regard to the killing of Judge Wright and his sons in Missouri, which has been magnified into an outrage of Union men upon peaceable citizens:

There is at present a vast amount of indignation among the friends of returned rebels in relation to the killing of Judge Wright and his four sons a few miles from Rolla, last week. The case is a plain one. Judge Wright has been a stay-at-home rebel; his house has been known as a rebel resort, and has been threatened with burning on many occasions by troops stationed at Rolla. He had two sons, villainous bushwhackers. The Miller county militia, who have suffered so much at their hands, arrested the Judge and his sons last week, and started for Rolla to turn them over to the authorities. On the road the party was attacked by guerrillas. Five were all killed. The case is the parallel of many which have taken place in different parts of the interior for the last four years. It suits the purpose of the conservatives just now to charge all the disorders upon the "infernal Radicals," and, accordingly, they have seized upon the affair for political capital. It is easy enough in striking contrast to former silence upon the subject of outrages committed upon Union men. An indignation meeting was held in Rolla by the Conservatives last week, which was a failure. It adjourned without even passing resolutions. The next evening a meeting was held, which was addressed by Col. BABCOCK of the Miller county militia, who explained the circumstances of Judge Wright's death. Resolutions were passed declaring confidence in Col. Babcock, and defending the right of rebels to live among loyal men in Phelps county. The Governor has investigated the affair, and ascertained the principles were killed while trying to make their escape. This is the present state of the matter, and the Conservatives will do well to let it rest where it is.

Methodist Church South

The St. Louis *Democrat* referring to the Conference of the Methodist Church South, in that city, says:—The friends of the New Constitution have, in one sense, reason to thank the Conference of the Methodist Church South, which has been in session in our midst for several days, for the public demonstration it has made. No stronger proof could be furnished of the necessity for the oath of loyalty which the new Constitution requires of preachers of the Gospel. Here is a religious assemblage, made up of the representatives of a considerable body of men, met after the war is closed, and we do not hesitate to say that there has been no more disloyal convention held in this State; without having come together with arms in their hands, since the Black Jack Legislature fled in terror from Jefferson City at the mention of Lyon's name. The Conference appeared to be made up of men who would speak out their sentiments without much as bringing a blush to their cheeks. They talked of their participation in the rebellion with the utmost coolness, and members of their own body were actually eulogized and complimented for a course of conduct which, according to the laws of the land, exposed them to the penitentiary or the gallows. Not a loyal sentiment was uttered. On the contrary, their whole proceedings were marked with an undisguised and unmistakable approbation of treason, which, in the eyes of loyal men fell far short of decency. It would be vain to talk about the men composing that body being penitent. They seemed rather to glory in their shame and guilt. All the scourging they had received appeared only, as in the case of Pharoah of old, to have hardened their hearts.

Novel Athletic Feat.

The Capitoline grounds at Brooklyn were the scene on Tuesday of a somewhat novel and rather extraordinary feat performed by Mr. John Sheffield, an athlete recently arrived in this country from England. The bill announcing the performance contained the following programme, which it is stated the athlete would surely execute:—First, walk half a mile; second, trundle a carriage wheel half a mile; third, walk backwards half a mile; fourth, run half a mile; fifth, pick up twenty stones placed in a straight line, one yard apart, and return each one singly to the starting point, a distance fifty yards; seventh, leap over ten hurdles placed ten yards apart; eighth, pick up fifteen eggs with his mouth, the eggs placed in a straight line one yard apart, and bring each one singly back to the basket without using his hands; ninth, throw forty half hundred weights over his head; the entire feat to be accomplished in thirty minutes. The entertainment attracted a large assemblage was drawn together by the announcement, and at half-past five o'clock time was called by Mr. Harry Hill, of Hill's Houston street, who had been selected as judge, and the athlete began his work. In exactly twenty-nine minutes and fifty-two seconds he had concluded. He appeared a good deal exhausted by his labor, but recovered himself in a few minutes, and walked off the ground apparently as firm as when he came on. Sheffield is a man of medium size, and weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds. Considerable money changed hands on the result—the betting generally being against him. Quite a number of ladies were present, and good order prevailed throughout.

In the case of the requisition on the Governor of Virginia for the traitors, robbers, and assassins, Jenkins, Ewell, and others, lately issued by Gov. Curtin, no return has yet been made.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From present indications, two-thirds of the general assembly of Iowa, which commences in January next, will be returned soldiers.

The increase in the value of lands, town lots and personalty of Iowa since the report of the census board in 1863, is $47,951,427. The returns for 1865 foot up $215,063,401.

The Parisian press announce that ex-President Buchanan is to publish a history of the American war, which will simultaneously appear in Paris, London and New York.

Three years ago a young lady in Nashua knitted a pair of drawers for a soldier's fair, and in them enclosed her address. The soldier who drew the drawers corresponded with her, afterwards visited her, and now the loving hearts are one.

The Congress and Empire Springs of Saratoga have recently been purchased and consolidated to a single company—the price of the Congress being $700,000, and the Empire $300,000—making a total capital of $1,000,000.

Means have been obtained from England to build a railroad from St. Paul to Winona. The work will be commenced immediately and completed in three years. Ten miles will be graded this fall.

A man named Smiley, in Scott county, Iowa, was recently threshing with a machine on which kerosene oil was used as a lubricator. The oil became ignited by the heat of a journal, and set the machine on fire, burnt it up, with six hundred bushels of wheat and a large quantity of oats.

A diplomatic correspondence has been going on for the last nine months between Austria and Prussia, for thirty-seven francs. The cause was that a Prussian soldier had been taken ill and treated at an Austrian hospital, the expenses in this case being thirty-seven francs.

Several prominent citizens of Galena have joined Lieutenant General Grant in calling a meeting of the citizens of that city and county to form a soldiers' monument society, to perpetuate the memory of the sons of Joe Davies county, who have fallen in our great struggle for the salvation of the country.

Major General Thomas has severely reprimanded Colonel Blackburn and Superintendent Quinn for their most cowardly, brutal and unofficerlike attack on the rebel General Wheeler. He informed them both in plain terms that he would have them tried before a court martial if they had not been mustered out of the service.

A large and valuable stock of naval stores, lately belonging to the rebel Government, has been collected from different points and piled up in the laboratory in the suburbs of Richmond, Va., whence they are to be transported to Old Point Comfort and Norfolk, Va. The work of transportation has already commenced.

George Gladwin, the young man lately committed to the New York toombs, on a charge of fraudulently procuring a check for about four thousand dollars from the New Haven postoffice, and two hundred thousand dollars worth of Western railroad bonds from a St. Nicholas Hotel sale, has made a confession, and given a complete history of his criminal career. He alleges that he was induced to commit the frauds by another person, whose name he will divulge at the proper time.

The case of the Howland will, at New Bedford, Massachusetts, in which Miss Hetty Robinson, the millionaire, endeavored to get her aunt's will set aside, because it only gave her a million, and left another million in legacies to friends, and for various other charitable purposes, after a patient and thorough examination of witnesses, was closed last Friday, and submitted without argument, the counsel declaring the heirs-at-law, remarking that the design of the contestand, so far as this Court is concerned, was accomplished. The judge decreed that the will be admitted to probate, and ordered the executor to furnish bonds in the sum of $100,000. By statute, the heir-at-law has thirty days within which to enter an appeal.

STATE ITEMS.

The amount of money thus far subscribed in the Eastern counties for a Soldiers and Sailors' Home is $18,952 68.

The twelfth annual fair of the Beaver Agricultural Society will be held in the town of Beaver on the 4th, 5th and 6th of October.

Mr. John McCaw, of the Fourth ward, Philadelphia, has been nominated for the Legislature by the Democratic district of the Third District.

Dr. Samuel B. Cuibertson, late the leading physician of Franklin county, and an old and respected citizen, died in Chambersburg last Friday evening.

Mr. Allen McPherson, of Altoona, fell dead on Saturday morning at that place. The deceased was subject to spasms or convulsions. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with these facts.

The Pomeroy of Franklin county have nominated the following ticket:—Senator, C. M. Duncan; Assembly, Wm. McClellan; Treasurer, Joseph M. Doyle; Sheriff, Samuel Boyd; District Attorney, Wm. S. Stuart.

Building is quite brisk this summer in New Brighton, upwards of one dozen brick houses being up and going up. The Presbyterian and Methodist congregations are about to build new houses of worship in the town.

Jacob Leho committed suicide in Phillipsburg, Centre county, on Tuesday. He had been accused of robbing a store on the night before, and to despairing cut his throat. Leho was well known in Philadelphia some years ago as the keeper of the City Hotel, on Chesnut street, below Third, and latterly as the keeper of an extensive saloon at Atlantic City.

The first annual meeting of the "White Star Union," composed of officers of Geary's Division, will take place on Saturday morning next, at ten o'clock, at the National Guards Hall, Philadelphia. All officers and ex-officers of the old "White Star" Division, whether members of the society or not, are invited to attend. Major General John W. Geary will be present to preside.

The Democracy of Berks county on Tuesday nominated the following ticket: Assembly—Frederick Hamler, Henry B. Rhoads, and John Missimer. Sheriff—Tobias Barto. District Attorney—Wharton Morris. County Treasurer—Isaac B. Fisher. Commissioner—Conrad Shirk, S. Young. Jeremiah Hagaman, George K. Lorah, Daniel L. Baldroff, and Levi Templin were appointed delegates to the Democratic Convention, and instructed to support the nomination of Hon. Hiester Clymer, for Governor.

Nathan Baker and Hannah P. Baker, of West Chester, have offered a reward of $1,000 to any person who will give such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties who designedly put arsenic where it entered into the drinking well at Haverford. The Coroner's inquest, last week, which was a failure, adjourned without even passing resolutions. The next evening a meeting was held, which was addressed by Col. Babcock of the Miller county militia, who explained the circumstances of Judge Wright's death. Resolutions were passed declaring confidence in Col. Babcock, and defending the right of rebels to live among loyal men in Phelps county. The Governor has investigated the affair, and ascertained the principles were killed while trying to make their escape. This is the present state of the matter, and the Conservatives will do well to let it rest where it is.

PERSONAL.

Colonel Babcock and his entire command have been exonerated from all blame in the matter of killing Judge Wright and his sons, by the grand jury of Rolla, Missouri, and the circuit court has released Babcock.

James Littleton, of Ballymao, County Limerick, Ireland, came to this county twenty years ago, and has not been heard from for fourteen years. His mother, Catharine Littleton, of Effin, in the same county, solicited information as to his whereabouts.

Mr. W. H. Russell should certainly be one of the best informed men in England on points of geography; yet in sending by the Terrible to this country duplicate copies of his diary on board the Great Eastern, he directed one to a paper in "Philadelphia, Ohio," and another to a paper in "Baltimore, Michigan."

Gen Pope has had a tilt with Judge Brewer of the Kansas Circuit Court, by refusing to surrender forty-nine Indian ponies seized by the military on behalf of the Indians as stolen property. Judge Brewer has issued a writ for the arrest of Gen. Pope for contempt of court, which he says shall not be returned unexecuted during his term of office. Gen. Pope has the equities of the case on his side.

MAILS TO CHINA.—The Postmaster General has accepted the tender made by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the mail steamship service between San Francisco and Hong Kong, China, touching at Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, and Kanagawa, in Japan, as authorized by act of Congress, and approved February 17th, 1865. The compensation for twelve round trips, out and back, is $300,000. The company is to build four first class sidewheel steamships, of from three thousand five hundred to four thousand tons burthen each, government measurement, and the first steamship of the line is to leave San Francisco for Chinaon or before the 1st of January, 1867. The term of the contract is ten years from the commencement of the service. The distance from San Francisco to Hong Kong is seven thousand and fifty miles, and from San Francisco to Kanagawa, the nearest coal depot, five thousand four hundred and seventy-five miles. The average rate of speed of the steamships while at sea is to be not less than two hundred nautical miles per day.

STEALING FROM A THIEF.—It appears that the young man Gladwin, now under arrest at New York on a charge of forgery in the cases of the New Haven check and the procurement of two hundred thousand dollars worth of railroad bonds from the St. Nicholas Hotel, illustrated, previous to his arrest, the position of the biter bitten. After procuring the money on the four thousand dollar check, he gave nineteen hundred dollars of it to a woman whose acquaintance he had made, with the understanding that they were to live together; but she kept the money and eloped with some man she liked better, and it was while searching for her that Gladwin was arrested. The girl, whose name is Jan Casey, of Hartford, is supposed to have fled with her paramour to Chicago, and police officers are now on the track of the fugitive pair.

CONSOLING TO LOVERS OF MEERSCHAUM PIPES.—Meerschaum is made on a large scale in New York by saturating carbonate of magnesia in silicate of soda or soluble glass, care in selecting a good quality of magnesia and silicate being the only requisite for success. The profits are immense, as will be seen. Magnesia costs about twenty-five cents per pound, silicate of soda even less. A pipe made of the "foam of the sea," as smokers verily believe, costs for material about five cents, leaving the balance for labor.

OBITUARY.

Most persons, of some years' residence in this community, know William M. Shinn to some degree. His identification with public interests in particular those which related to the cause of humanity—that is, the cause of christ—made his name, at least, familiar to all who gave even a passing attention to the affairs of the neighborhood. His history, too—not an eventful one—is sufficiently known, and has been recently summed up in a few brief lines by the public journals. As I believe, however, that by the death, of William M. Shinn a rare man has passed out of our midst, I wish to hold up to more noticeable view one or two traits in the character that especially distinguished him.

Mr. Shinn was *a just man.* This characteristic adorns any calling in life, but it seems eminently fitting that after years of merchandising he fell into the ranks of the legal profession, where more especially this divine quality finds a field of usefulness perfectly adapted to its exercise. Through this magic telescope he viewed the interests that were submitted to him, and no man will say that Mr. Shinn could be hired to espouse an unjust cause. By means of this virtue he reconciled differences that had separated brothers for years, bringing enemies face to face in a strange forbearance. He was thus at times the chosen adviser of two opposing clients, who were satisfied with his decision, without an appeal to court. In his dealings throughout with his fellow-men, whether client, neighbor, employed workman or a casually met stranger, his habit of looking at his relations and duties to others from an unselfish point of view, elevated him above the mass of men. He judged his own cause by the standard that he applied to other men.

If nothing else stood prominently forth in the character of our late friend, this quality of justice advanced him beyond the common grade of men, and offers a point of rare excellence for admiration and emulation.

Mr. Shinn also followed the divine example of *mercy* seasoning justice. His disposition was to be kind and gentle. How wrong and arrogant it is for men to deal harshly with their fellows—all being weak creatures in the sight of the good God. But he was not so. His heart was humane. He assumed not the right to be overbearing, even to a weak opponent. He sympathized with the oppressed of every class, and his soul bore its due share of the burden of sorrow for the woes of suffering mankind, whether the cause lay in the voluntary sin of the unhappy, or in the unmerciful dealing of some stronger hand. But in the sacred relations of husband, father and friend the sweetness of his spirit was revealed in a sense more peculiarly precious. His temper communicated itself to the special objects of his care, and an intimate visitor of his household could but behold and wonder, as one introduced into some hidden depository of the rich gems of the earth. Let the grief of an afflicting family and very many private friends, attest this estimate of his social worth.

The Rev. Mr. Passavant, during the religious services at Mr. Shinn's funeral, made this true and beautiful remark. "He was a man pure and upright, an honest man—*a real* man, among the cheats and shams of too much of mankind." So he was in the line of his calling family and very many private friends, attest this

And now he is gone. All the object of this obituary is to offer to survivors an example of a good man who loved his race and did his duty to others, in the hope that some may reflect upon his character, and "go and do likewise."

O. H. H.

PITTSBURGH, September 1st, 1865.

DIED:

BLACKMORE—In St. Louis, August 29th, at the residence of her son-in-law James Patrick, Mrs. LUCY BLACKMORE, mother of the late Thomas Blackmore, in the 79th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her grandson, James Blackmore, No. 167 Wylie street, on SUNDAY MORNING next, at 9 o'clock, to proceed to the family burying ground, in Washington county.

WATSON.—On Wednesday, August 30th, at 8½ o'clock A. M., JAMES WATSON, Sr., in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral from his residence, Ross Township, on FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will leave the corner of Seventh and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh, and 136 Sandusky street, Allegheny City, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

DR. McBRIDE'S KING OF PAIN.

Dr. McBride's King of Pain.
Dr. McBride's King of Pain.
Cures Neuralgia in Five Minutes.
Cures Headache in Three Minutes.
Cures Toothache in One Day.
Cures Rheumatism in one Day.

READ THE FOLLOWING CITY TESTIMONY.

PITTSBURGH, August 24, 1865.—My daughter could not walk for the aching of a tooth. I gave her a few drops and it ceased. I tried the doctors, and all the patent medicines I heard of, without receiving any benefit until I got Dr. McBride's King of Pain, and by using it two days she is now able to walk without the slightest pain. May God bless him—may he do great good in this time of suffering mankind.

Sold at McCLARRAN'S Drug Store, 88 Market st., corner Diamond, near Fifth street. au25

PRIME INDIGO. PRIME INDIGO

PRIME INDIGO. PRIME INDIGO.
PRIME INDIGO. PRIME INDIGO.

The best Soda Ash and Potash in the city.
Pure, Sweet and Fresh Salad Oil.
Pure, Sweet and Fresh Salad Oil.

Superior Fruit Wax and Cement.
Superior Fruit Wax and Cement.

All at the lowest rates, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
No. 84 Market street,
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.
Country merchants are invited to call, examine stock, and learn prices. Patent Medicines sold very low. au26 TuTh S

E. HOWARD & CO.'S

WATCHES,

FOR SALE BY

DUNSEATH & CO.,

56 Fifth Street.

au24

SHOE BLACKING.

Arbuthnot's Celebrated Shoe Blacking

A superior article—far surpasses anything as yet, ever introduced. Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, at No. 211 Liberty street.

S. J. ARBUTHNOT.

METALLURGY, CHEMISTRY & MINING.

A. L. FLEURY,

St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh,

Offers to give information on matters persaining to

Metallurgy, Mining, and Chemistry,

Applied to the arts and manufactures, chemical analysis and plans for Distilleries, Factories, &c., furnished at reasonable prices.

MINERAL AND OIL LANDS

Inspected and reports given. au12-tf

TENANT FARM

OIL COMPANY.

Office, cor. Penn and Wayne sts.

This Company was organized on the 28th inst. under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The Territory of the Company is situated on HUNKARD CREEK, between the lands of the Dunk and Creek Union Oil Company and the Dunkard Creek Petroleum Company.

Capital Stock	**$150,000**
Working Fund	**25,000**
Par Value of each Share	**$1 00**

OFFICERS:

President.....S. A. JOHNSON.
Secretary and Treasurer.....ISAAC NOCK.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel Graham,	Frank Snyder,
James Graham,	J. G. Weir,
Stephen Lawson,	H. W. Richie.

au30 1f

NOTICE

TO THE PUBLIC.

Notice is hereby given to all persons not to purchase, receive, or have anything to do with any indorsed note or notes, or any promissory note or notes, negotiable or otherwise, at any time heretofore made by us, jointly, or by either of us, individually, to SYRES LYNCH, of Brownsville, Pa., as the same are without consideration, and will not be paid by us or either of us. We hold said LYNCH's acknowledgment that the same are without consideration.

J. RUSSELL THORNTON,
SARAH J. THORNTON.

au30-3tsod

OIL CITY SALOON FOR SALE.

THE COQUETTE SALOON,

At the west end of Oil Creek Bridge, in Oil City, is now offered for sale. This is the finest Saloon in the Oil Regions, and is doing a good business. There are four rooms, Bar-room, Parlor, Bed-room and Kitchen all well furnished throughout. The BAR is well stocked and the rooms contain the finest collection of pictures in the city. The sale will include the lease and everything in the establishment. Price, $2,000. Inquire of the Proprietor,

JOHN SWRENE.

au29 1w

ALEX. M'CLINTOCK'S

SAW-MILL,

(Successor to Robert Wrightman,)

LAWRENCEVILLE.

I am now prepared to furnish

Sawed Lumber & Bill Stuff for Buildings

Bridges, Deck Plank, Boat Siding; CLEAR DRY LUMBER for Pattern Making; Shingles, Nail Keg Lath, Pailings, Sawed Hickory for wagon purposes, and STEAMBOAT FENDERS.

All orders left at my office, corner of Mechanic st and Allegheny River, or Box No. 182, Lawrenceville Postoffice, will be thankfully received and

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

ALEX. McCLINTOCK.

Pittsburgh, August 23, 1865. au24-3m

LUMBER.

A lot of

DRY OAK AND PINE LUMBER,

At the yard of

J. R. SMITH & CO.,

Cor. Liberty and Morton sts., 9th Ward, Pittsburgh.

au24-tf

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR AND CELLAR OF STORE 30 feet square, on corner of Second and Try streets. If required, one to six-horse power can be had for running machinery for light or fancy Turning, or any purpose, free of expense or risk of fire in use of said Store.

Inquire on the premises. au31:2w

JOHN BEST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

I have this day associated with me in business JOHN B. STEVENSON. The style of the firm will be JOHN STEVENSON & SON.

JOHN STEVENSON.

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1865. sel-1t

3,000 ACRES

VALUABLE OIL TERRITORY FOR SALE.

Situated in Kanawha county, West Virginia, near Elk River. Developments now being made. COAL and LUMBER in abundance. Inquire of

W. H. BRILL,
77 Federal street, Allegheny City, Pa.

sel-3m

THE ATTENTION OF

Capitalists and Mechanics

Is invited to form a Company for the purpose of building a FIRST-CLASS

Hotel and Excursion Garden,

At Atlantic City, N. J. The want of more first-class Hotels at this most delightful Watering Place is severely felt this and preceding summers, as hundreds have left who could not be accommodated. A few gentlemen, seeing the want of another first-class Hotel, have joined together for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions. So few days since the project was made known, their labor has been crowned with success, as over five thousand dollars ($5,000) has already been secured. It is proposed to make the capital stock twenty-four hundred dollars (2,400), par value twenty-five dollars per share ($25). Believing this to be a safe and sure investment, we ask the co-operation of Western capitalists and business men to join us in aiding to build a first-class Hotel, for the accommodation of our Western friends.

The undersigned will cheerfully give any further information required, and hereby solicit the attention of his friends and capitalists of Pittsburgh and the Western districts to one of the best investments offered for years.

M. G. FITZGERALD.

345 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Respectfully submitted,

P. O'REILLY, Reading, Pa.,
M. G. FITZGERALD, Pittsburgh,
GEO. KELLY, Philadelphia,
Committee.

sel-3t

SEPTEMBER 4TH.—GREAT AUCTION SALE OF 28 BUILDING LOTS in subdivision of McFarland's Grove, near shady Side Station, Port Liberty, Allegheny county, Pa. On MONDAY AFTERNOON, September 4, 1865, at half-past 2 o'clock, on the premises, that central and beautiful site, McFarland's Grove, near Shady Side Station, Port Liberty, is sufficiently known. No. 1 of can be bought at private sale for less than the price affixed on the plat; but at auction will be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve or regard to price. TERMS—One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by mortgage on premises. $10 cash to be paid on each lot when sold, as a part of cash payment. A FREE PASSAGE TO AND FROM eight cars will leave the Pennsylvania Depot Pittsburgh, at 2 o'clock precisely on the day of sale, and take persons (ladies and gentlemen) to and from the sale free of charge. No tickets required.

A. MILWAINE,
Auctioneer.

sel-3t

M'CULLOUGH'S LEAD CO.,

No. 64 DUANE STREET,

NEW YORK,

Keep constantly on hand, of their own manufacture, and offer for sale at the following NETT CASH PRICES:

LEAD PIPE, 13 Cents.
SHEET LEAD, 13 Cents.
BAR LEAD, 11 Cents.
DROP SHOT, 13 Cents.
BUCK SHOT, 11 Cents.

Orders for the above articles solicited, and prompt attention paid to shipments.

JAMES McCULLOUGH, President.

sel-1m

250,000 WATCHES,

CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS, &c.,

WORTH OVER $1,000,000.

All to be sold for One Dollar, each, without regard to value. Not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.

This is one of the largest firms in the City of New York, and are doing a very extensive business and have on hand large assortment of the very best to be found in that City. "Ocean Times, Pent Water, Mirth and Home," 21, 1864. "Their stock is large, and buyers may rely on entire fairness in dealing." Sept. 20, 1864. "Their long continuance in business enables them to offer better inducements than any other house in the city." Dispatch, Ind., Oct. 20, 1864. "Their watches are admitted by competent judges, and those who have used them, to be the best in use, and are offered at very low prices." Independent, Warren, Ill., Oct. 20, 1864. They are largely dealers in watches, and manufacture in the best style, and of pure materials.—Telegraph, Saugerties, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1864. All goods furnished are what they are represented to be.—Sentinel, Fredonia, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1864. "Worthy of confidence."—Wyoming Democrat, Wyoming, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1864. Responsible and fully deserving notice.—Cumberland Valley Journal, Mechanicsburg, Pa., Oct. 20, 1864.

Splendid List of Articles, All to be Sold for One Dollar Each.

200 solid Silver Dining Sets, $75 to $300; 500 Silver Salvers and Urns, $50 to $200; 500 Solid Silver Tea Sets complete, $40 to $150; 500 Silver Cake Baskets, $10 to $30; 300 Mahogany Medical Box, 24 parts, $5 to $20; 500 Gold Hunting Watches, $5 to $25; 200 Ladies' Enamelled Gold Watches, $5 to $25; 500 Diamond Rings, all sizes, $5 to $100; 500 Gold and Silver Watches, $5 to $25; 1,000 Gold Vest and Neck Chains, $5 to $30; 3,000 Gold Oval Band Bracelets, $5 to $15; 5,000 Chased Gold Bracelets, $5 to $25; 1,000 Gold Lockets, $5 to $25; 1,000 Diamond Pins, $5 to $100; 5,000 Solitaire and Revolving Brooches, $5 to $25; 5,000 Lava and Florentine do., $5 to $10; 5,000 Coral and Emerald Ear Drops, $5 to $20; 5,000 Coral and Emerald Finger Rings, $5 to $20; 5,000 Ladies' Chester Diamond Pins, $5 to $10; 4,000 Solid Silver Buttons and Studs, $5 to $10; 3,000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils, &c., $5 to $10; 3,000 G

The Daily Commercial

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

RAISING POULTRY.

Like human beings fowls are susceptible of being influenced by change of climate, dirt, soil and water. They require a little care until they become acclimated, which they never fail to be after a time. Their habits should be studied. Some bear confinement without injury, others require a range. When they are compelled to go rain, snow, or some frost to take shelter during the day, they do not retire to where they rest but prefer some other building. The most important requisite for keeping fowls on a large scale, is to begin with a moderate number and feel one's way, and increase as the business will warrant. Those who wish to be successful in poultry raising should have a distinct building facing the south or southeast, as the morning's sun is congenial to them in cold weather; and a yard set apart for them, should be constructed according to the purposes of their proprietor. One of the principal objects of keeping fowls by a private family, is to have fresh eggs. The time for the hen to lay eggs depends much upon the warmth in which they are kept. There are two seasons, or periods of the year when poultry lay most; these are spring and autumn. Cold retards, or prevents this—hence the scarcity of eggs in winter. March pullets, of the Asiatic tribe, will often commence laying when five or six months old.

In the hatching of poultry, nature is the best guide, and all arrangements made for the accommodation of the hen should conform as far as possible to the events which nature sets before us. Hens in a state of nature make their nests upon the ground. This method, however, cannot be acted upon at all times. The best mode of making the nests of sitting hens is of pine leaves, which offer a medium between the natural habits of the hen and the dryness of a wood box filled with straw. The pine leaves also afford the hen an opportunity of freeing herself from those insects which are frequently so troublesome to hens when sitting. The number of eggs to be placed under a hen is dependent on the size of both eggs and hens; an odd number, from eleven to thirteen, is to be preferred. A few well-hatched chickens are better than a larger brood of weaklings that have been delayed in the shell perhaps twelve hours over the time from an insufficiency of warmth. At the end of the week, it is usual with sitting turkeys, to add two or three hen's eggs, "to teach the young turkeys how to pick." The plan is not a bad one; the activity of the chicken does stir up in some emulation the more larger brethren. The eggs take up but little room in the nest, and will produce two or three very fine fowls.

The good health of fowls may be known by the fresh and florid color of their combs, and lightness and dryness of their eyes, the nostrils being free from any discharge, and the gloss of the plumage.

Though in general, fowls when in health will become sufficiently fat by having plenty of air and exercise, yet they are sometimes fattened for market by keeping them in confinement, with abundance of food and little light, so that in fact they have nothing to do but eat. It is a common practice with some to coop their fowls for a week or two, under the notion of improving them for the table, and increasing their fat; a fact, however, seldom succeeds, since the fowls generally pine for their loss of liberty; and, slighting their food, lose instead of gaining additional flesh.

Four turkeys were confined in a pen and fed on meal, boiled potatoes and oats. Four others of the same brood were also at the same time confined in another pen, and fed daily on pulverized charcoal mixed with meal and potatoes. They had also a plentiful supply of charcoal in their pens. The eight were killed on the same day and there was a difference of one and a half pounds each in favor of the fowls which had been supplied with charcoal, they being much the fattest, and the meat greatly superior in point of tenderness and flavor.

Domestic fowls running at large do much better than they will if restricted to narrow limits in the coop or yard. Their health is improved, their flesh is better and finer and better tasted, and they will produce more eggs at large than in confined situations. The turkey in particular is a tremulous advocate of the largest liberty. Scarcely too much can be said in praise of onions for fowls. They seem to be a preventative and remedy for various diseases to which domestic fowls are liable. Having carefully tested their excellencies, we can speak understandingly. For gapes and inflammation of the throat, eyes, and head, onions are almost a specific. We would therefore, recommend feeding fowls, and especially the young chicks as many as they will eat, as often as twice or three times a week. They should be finely chipped. A small addition of corn meal is an improvement.—*Genesee Farmer.*

NEW EGGS IN WINTER.

Let your hens have plenty of clean water. Feed scraps of meat, potatoes, cabbages, grass, and other vegetables; also let them have plenty of old mortar, shells and bones. Boiled food, meat, is always good. Thus by proper attention your hens will supply you with eggs all the year round.

HINTS ON THE CARE OF SHEEP.

Lambs should be weaned at four months old and should have a nice, sweet, fresh piece of feed in readiness for them on being separated from their dams; and they should have prime pasturage until the setting in of winter. If it fails, they should be fed on some green substitute for it, or receive an allowance of grain. Lambs of any kind should be kept growing from the day of their birth until they reach maturity. This is the great secret of raising sheep profitably. As soon as the cold, heavy autumn rains begin to fall, lambs should be housed at night, and as winter approaches they should be sheltered from cool storms in the day time. "Sheep well summered are half wintered. To let them become poor before winter, renders it difficult and far more expensive to winter them, and the product of wool is diminished.

In the coupling season, that before the ram is put with the sheep, in November, they should be separated; the short-woolled, the flat-sided, long-legged, and so on, should be put with rams of directly the opposite peculiarity. One ram should not be with more than fifty ewes. The best food for the ram, besides good hay and grass, is a mixture of two parts oats, one part peas, with a slight sprinkling of wheat. He should be fed a few days before the coupling season, commencing with not more than half a pint, and increasing gradually to a quart by the time his work commences.

THE GRAPE WORM.

It is said that a new species of worm is destroying the grape vines in various parts of the country. The Livingston, New York, *Republican* describes them as follows: "They are about three inches long, have three eyes—two on the head and one on the tail, the latter being very brilliant. A touch on either end causes it to fly around snappishingly at the offending object, and it is stated that its bite is poisonous. They are a dusk brown on the back, and pink underneath."

SALTING CUCUMBERS FOR PICKLES.—Leave half-inch of stem on the cucumbers—wash them in cold water—immediately pack salt in alternate layers, salt next to wood—one barrel of salt to one of cucumbers. Fill barrel full, putting salt on top—cut a wide board so as to just fit inside of barrel—here half a dozen half-inch holes through—place it on the pickles with a stone on, which should weigh at least twenty-five pounds, so as to keep the pickles always in the brine. Take off all scum which rises. Keep the barrels in the shade, and in four weeks take off the stone and fill to top, as they will settle some. Put more salt on, head them up, and they are ready for market. It is best to have two sizes of pickles.

APPLE SNOW.—Put twelve very tart apples in cold water over a slow fire. When soft, take away the skins and cores, and mix a pint of sifted white sugar; beat the whites of twelve eggs to a stiff froth, and then add them to the apples and sugar. Put it in a desert dish, and ornament with myrtle and box.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DRAB appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not smut, crock or stain the clothing. Invented 25 years, and you will be convinced. Sold by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Address R. P. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer,
DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York. Wholesale Ag'ts.
oct23-1y

☞ THE GREAT FIRE AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

Letter from Mr. Barnum.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1865.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen—Though the destruction of the American Museum has proved a serious loss to myself and the public, I am happy to verify the old adage that "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and, consequently, congratulate you that your well-known safes have again demonstrated their superior fire proof qualities in an ordeal of unusual severity.

The safe you made for me some time ago was in the office of the Museum, on the second floor, back part of the building, and in the hottest of the fire.

After twenty four hours of trial it was found among the debris, and on opening it this day has yielded up its contents in very good order—books, papers, policies of insurance, bank bills, all in condition for immediate use, and a noble commentary on the trustworthiness of Herring's Fire-proof Safes. Truly yours, P. T. BARNUM.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.
The most reliable protection from fire now known.
HERRING & CO.'S PATENT BANKERS' SAFES,
With Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron, the best security against burglars ever manufactured.
HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, cor. of Murray st., New York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
sat-1m HERRING & CO., Chicago.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
At 63 Market Street.
SOUTH & ROSS.
au22

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
No. 138 Smithfield st., fourth door from Virgin Alley

BANKS AND BANKERS.

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars, apply to
jy30 MANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

SAMUEL WORK. KRAMER & RAMM. WM. M'COUCH.
Pittsburgh.

BANKING HOUSE OF
WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
No. 36 South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in BANK NOTES, COIN AND EXCHANGE. Stocks, Loans and other securities bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

United States Loans bought and sold at market rates.
au14 tf

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its service for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	A. BAYNE SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIREMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK,	
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.	
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.	

se7

THE
EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
Chartered by State of Pennsylvania, 1836.
CAPITAL.....1,000,000
ORGANIZED UNDER NATIONAL LAW, 1865.
This Bank has been designated a
DEPOSITORY OF THE
United States Treasury,
and appointed agent for the sale of the
7-30 LOAN.
Every facility will be offered to investors or parties purchasing for re-sale.
H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
myl-tf

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK
OF
PITTSBURGH.

Capital paid in $1,000,000, with privilege of $2,000,000.

Banking House Cor. First & Wood.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking System, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House, corner of Wood and First streets.

Collections made on all accessible points, on the most favorable terms. Special Agents for JAY COOKE, for the sale of

U. S. 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.

SAMUEL REA, President.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier.
J. C. McPHERSON, Teller.
myl-sm

SILK & DRY GOODS JOBBERS

EDMUND YARD & CO.,
617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Have just received from auction
500 PIECES FRENCH MERINOES,
300 PIECES ALL-WOOL DELAINES,
Which they offer to the trade
At a Small Advance.
au21-1m

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

EXCELSIOR TOBACCO WORKS.
R. & W. JENKINSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
No. 6 FEDERAL STREET,
Third door from Susquehanna Bridge, Allegheny Pa.
ap15 Branch Store at Salem, Ohio.

TOBACCO.

On hand and for sale, a complete assortment of Ohio Seed Leaf Fillers and Wrappers, Mason county and other grades. Cutting Lugs, fine bright Cutting Leaf, and all grades bright and dark manufacturing Fillers and Wrappers.

Orders for leaf promptly and carefully executed.
RICHARD MALLAY,
mhl-1y 122 West Second st., Cincinnati, O.

NEW TOBACCO HOUSE.
BAKER, SMITH & CO.,
Dealers at wholesale in
TOBACCO, CIGARS, SNUFF, ETC.,
No. 297 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh Pa.
Storage can be had by applying at 297 Liberty
ap7-1y

VALUABLE IRON PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

We will offer for sale on the 24 DAY OF OCTOBER, 1865, on the premises, the valuable Iron Property known as the

Tennessee Rolling Works,

with 6440 acres of Land, about 600 acres good Farming Land cleared and under fence, situated on the Cumberland River, fifty miles above the mouth of Lyon county, Kentucky, embracing a large and complete Rolling Mill, a Forge with twenty Nobbling Fires, a Machine Shop containing 4 Lathes, Boring and Planing Machines, with a Boiler and Engine to run separate from Mill, with a Saw Mill attached, a large Warehouse, Dry Goods store, Brick Office, and a large number of Dwellings for workmen. Also about Forty thousand Bushels of Charcoal, and sixty Thousand Bushels of Charcoal.

The above Iron Works have been in successful operation for a number of years, and the reputation of the Iron fully established, with a capacity for making Five or Six Thousand Tons of superior Merchant Bar Iron—unsurpassed by any manufactory in the United States. The facilities for obtaining Pig Iron are superior to any establishment in the West, there being three Charcoal Furnaces within one to three miles of the Mill, capable of producing Seven or Eight Thousand Tons of Pig Iron.

The facilities for obtaining cheap supplies of Corn, Pork and other articles, are unsurpassed.

Settlements of Iron can be made from the month of Cumberland River all seasons of the year.

TERMS OF SALE.

The Rolling Mill, Forge and Lands thereto attached, Tools, embracing Mill, Forge and Blacksmith Tools, and Weighing Scales, are to be sold on credit of one, two and three and four years from date, with approved security, and lien retained until the purchase money is paid.

It is understood that the purchaser of the mill, lands and fixtures is to take the wrought iron and cast iron scraps, stone coal, charcoal, farming tools, carpenter tools, corn, hay, mules, cattle, hogs, iron safe and fixtures in office, wagons, carts, mudlemes, etc., and pay cash at a fair valuation, two disinterested men to fix said valuation; in case they do not agree, to call in a third man.

The object of the sale is to close up said business agreeably to the articles of co-partnership.

Capitalists wishing to invest in a profitable iron property will do well to examine the same, when competent men will be ready at all times to show the property, and give particulars until day of sale.

HILLMAN BROTHERS.
je21-tocl

STRAWBERRIES.

Now is a good time to plant Strawberries. Our stock of plants is very large and superior.

We are offering for the first time the variety known on our grounds as

"NO. 700,"

which for size, productiveness, beauty, profit, and other desirable qualities, is the most valuable strawberry of which we have any knowledge. Our catalogue of which we have any knowledge. Our catalogue of which we have any knowledge. Our catalogue of this and all other desirable kinds, with price of plants, will be sent to all applicants enclosing ten cents, or can be had at No. 216 Fifth street.
J. KNOX.
au26-6td-11w

"SMOKY CITY FEED STORE."

J. H. SHELLABERGER & CO.,
Dealers in Baled Hay, Oats, Corn, Bran, Middlings, Flour, Produce, &c., No. 12 Market street, two doors below First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
N. B.—Consumers supplied with all kinds of Feed at the lowest market prices.
je22-3m

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

GEO. S. BRYAN.....NO. A. CAUGHEY.

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.)
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,
No. 74 Water Street,
jy7-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
NO. 124 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Josephine, Isabella, Storehouse, Glendon and other brands of Anthracite and Charcoal Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, Blooms, &c.
Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jly2

WM. A. McCLURG,
MERCHANDISE BROKER
And Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.
AGENT FOR
Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Corn Exchange Paper Bags, Prof. Morris' Azumea Baking Powders, McCandless & Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar.
OFFICE, No. 63 WOOD STREET.
au21-1y

WM. W. JUSTICE.....JAS. BATEMAN.....WM. HARDACRE
JUSTICE, BATEMAN & CO.,
WOOL BROKERS,
122 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
my29-3m

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms.
NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.
Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for Rails 22 25 28 32 40 43 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails. Philadelphia pattern. 40 pounds to the yard.
jy6

STEEL & BAILEY,
Stock Brokers,
WILKINS HALL.

The Bankers' and Brokers' Board having adopted the following RATES OF COMMISSION, we will be governed thereby from this date:

Stocks selling at	$2 and under,	2 cents per share.
Do	do $2 and up to $25,	1 per cent.
Do	do $25 and up to $100	25 cts. per share.
Do	do $100 and over,	¼ of 1 per cent.

jy11

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Commercial Broker,
Corner of Smithfield and Water Streets,
Opposite the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.
my30-1y

MEDICAL.

J. C. MATTERN,
(Successor to George W. Weyman)
DRUGGIST,
Corner Third and Smithfield Streets.
oct28-1y eod

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and fine Toilet Articles.
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,
ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes
Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
au30-1y

J. J. BENDER & CO.,
No. 341, CORNER LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS
Offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Brown's Bronchial Troches, Cary's Cough Cure, Hamburg Figs, Jaynes' and Tobias' Sanadon, Seller's Cough Syrup, Carbolic Acid Cologne, Bateed Colchum Leeches, Rated Logwood.

COUGHS! COUGHS!!
TRY STRICKLAND'S
MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM
DR. STRICKLAND'S Mellifluous Cough Balsam is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

DIARRHŒA.
All the medical men and the press recommend Dr. STRICKLAND'S DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY CURE as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Sedatives and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

PILE REMEDY.
DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly.

TONIC.
We can recommend those suffering with loss of appetite, Indigestion, Costiveness, Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation free from alcoholic liquors. It strengthens the whole nervous system, restores appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, and by
Park & Brill and Geo. A. Kelly, Allegheny City.
R. E. Sellers & Co., S. McClarran & Co., Chas. H. Super, J. C. Mattern & Co., Penn Drug Store, and Jas. Ewing, Diamond, Pittsburgh.
Depot for Strickland's Remedies, corner of the Diamond, over fourth.
Send by Express everywhere. ly

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!
YOUTH TO THE AGED!!
BIOKRENE
OR
LIFE REJUVENATOR.

This preparation is unequaled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or secondary diseases. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

BIOKRENE
Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Impurities of the Blood, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emissions, Seminal Weakness, and all those sad and solitary diseases which render life a burden to its possessor. Read our pamphlet and novel effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by disease, disqualified for earning a livelihood and seek a cure in this most excellent and only qualified paration.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their NATURAL VIGOR, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

BIOKRENE

The feeble, the languid, the dispairing, the old should give this valuable discovery a trial. It will be found entirely different from all other articles of the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is a pure tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and vigor.

One Dollar per Bottle, or SIX Bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing,
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER,
Proprietors
28 Dey street, New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh by
JOS. FLEMING,
no15 corner Market street and the Diamond.

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills

Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,

Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.

Warehouse, 82 Third street. myl

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,
AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city. OTTO HELMOLD,
96 Smithfield street, near Fifth.
Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold. se14-1y

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,
Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Flow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works, corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel.
Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. je5

LIME—200 brrreis Best White Lime for sale by
je3 J. B. CANFIELD

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE.
HAND PRINTING PRESS.
One hand roller Printing Press, table 14X18 inch, with movable composing sticks, 4 lbs printing ink, and other attendant fixtures. Press entirely new, original cost ($80) eighty dollars; will sell all for ($40) forty dollars cash. Address JOHN M. STREET,
au6-3t Salem, Ohio.

LAND FOR SALE.....330 ACRES, partly adjoining the village of Damascus, and all of it near Damascus Station, P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Mahoning county, Ohio, and 76 miles west of Pittsburgh. Soil generally deep, sandy loam. A large proportion in cultivation, and mostly well watered. Some parts pretty well timbered. For sale in large or small tracts to suit purchasers. Apply to EDWARD WILLIAMS or JOHN BUTLER, Damascusville, Mahoning county, Ohio. au29 1m

FOR SALE.—
ONE PAIR
Fine Bay Coach Horses,
Young and handsome. Inquire at W. S. JACKSON'S Stables, No. 117, Fourth street. au29 2t

NAIL MACHINES FOR SALE.
Twenty-four Nail Machines,
To cut from 4d to 20d, nearly new, improved patterns. Can be seen at Sable Iron Works, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh. ZUG & CO.
au29-3t

WAREHOUSES FOR SALE.
The fine iron-front, three-story warehouse, 21x90 feet, No. 24 Wood street, now occupied by Messrs. Dilworth Brothers; also, the warehouse, No. 126 Wood street, near Fifth, now occupied by Mr. Wm. Bennett.
au9-tf THOS. B. UPDIKE,
Manchester Savings Bank.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.
Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For particulars, deeds, plans, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WM. M. MOFFETT,
au4-tf Attorney at Law.

FOR SALE.
A valuable piece of Property, situate on Virgin alley, between Smithfield and Grant streets, the same being 58 feet front on Virgin alley, running back 115 feet towards Grant street, on which there are erected fourteen BRICK DWELLINGS, all of which are in a good tenable condition. For further particulars enquire of
A. ROESSLER,
jy3-tf 42 Fifth street.

500 ACRES OF COAL
FOR SALE.
ON THE
THIRD POOL, MONONGAHELA RIVER,
With about one Hundred Acres of surface.
JAMES O'HARA,
jun6-tf 27 Irwin street.

FOR SALE.
Three building lots on Webster street, one building lot on Jannette street (one building). Also, Cecil street. A court of 18 houses between High and Tunnel, corner Ward. Also, Ward street. Will be sold very low.
J. S. STRICKLER,
au28-tf Attorney, 115 Fifth street.

COUNTRY SEAT.
$2,500 will purchase a neat country seat containing ten acres, neatly fenced, with a two-story dwelling of seven rooms, good cellar, and a never-failing stream near Chartiers Creek, adjoining Martin Haver's farm, and within 2 miles from McKee's Rocks and railroad station. Apply to
B. McLAIN & CO.,
au26 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE
AT REDUCED PRICES.
7 by 20 inches OIL ENGINES, full 12 horse power with boilers 14 feet long 42 inches diameter by
M. JARRETT & CO.,
Engine builders and all kind manufacturers, at Fallston, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. my24

FOR SALE
A lot of ground, containing twelve and a half acres, between Birmingham and Temperanceville, fronting on the Monongahela river, with four points well adapted for a country residence with a never-failing stream of water. All under good fence, and well watered. For terms, apply to JAMES M. SEVENEY, at the Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car Works.
au8-tf

FARM FOR SALE.
SIXTY-FIVE ACRES of the farm of Dr. JAMES WARD, deceased, situated in Pitcairn's township, Allegheny county, 9 miles from the city of Pittsburgh. Improvements are a new frame house, with two wings of nine rooms each, and a never-failing spring of water at the door. Also, a good frame barn, and all other necessary outbuildings. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Terms made easy. Apply to the undersigned, or to JOHN BEST, Pittsburgh.
JOHN BEST,
au26-3t Pittsburgh.

COAL DEPOT FOR LEASE OF COAL LANDS.
The Coal Depot, situate on Try street, from Third to Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, will be offered for Lease, Until the 15th of SEPTEMBER, proximo. The Depot has a Coal House, Scales, and Office thereon, on the southeast side of the building, and is easily reached, whether one has to come with wagons or by railroad. Persons desiring to lease the same will please call at the premises, where they will be shown the same, and receive their proposals for the same, which will be opened on the 15th of September, proximo, at 12 o'clock, M., at which time the highest bidder will be notified. The Depot will be ready for delivery about the 1st of October next. Address proposals for the same to the undersigned, and they will receive prompt attention.
JOHN BEST,
au26-tf Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—A FINE TRACT OF COAL LAND.
28 acres of coal land, in fee simple, situate in Mount Lebanon township, Allegheny county, Pa. About two acres of coal is also on the premises. On the first are two houses and a stable. On the second are six houses, and a stable. On the third are two houses and a stable. On the fourth are two houses and a stable. On the fifth are two houses and a stable. On the sixth are two houses and a stable. On the seventh are two houses and a stable. On the eighth are two houses and a stable. On the ninth are two houses and a stable. On the tenth are two houses and a stable. On the eleventh are two houses and a stable. On the twelfth are two houses and a stable. On the thirteenth are two houses and a stable. On the fourteenth are two houses and a stable. On the fifteenth are two houses and a stable. On the sixteenth are two houses and a stable. On the seventeenth are two houses and a stable. On the eighteenth are two houses and a stable. On the nineteenth are two houses and a stable. On the twentieth are two houses and a stable. On the twenty-first are two houses and a stable. On the twenty-second are two houses and a stable. On the twenty-third are two houses and a stable. On the twenty-fourth are two houses and a stable. On the twenty-fifth are two houses and a stable. On the twenty-sixth are two houses and a stable. On the twenty-seventh are two houses and a stable. On the twenty-eighth are two houses and a stable. On the twenty-ninth are two houses and a stable. On the thirtieth are two houses and a stable. On the thirty-first are two houses and a stable. On the thirty-second are two houses and a stable. On the thirty-third are two houses and a stable. On the thirty-fourth are two houses and a stable. On the thirty-fifth are two houses and a stable. On the thirty-sixth are two houses and a stable. On the thirty-seventh are two houses and a stable. On the thirty-eighth are two houses and a stable. On the thirty-ninth are two houses and a stable. On the fortieth are two houses and a stable. On the forty-first are two houses and a stable. On the forty-second are two houses and a stable. On the forty-third are two houses and a stable. On the forty-fourth are two houses and a stable. On the forty-fifth are two houses and a stable. On the forty-sixth are two houses and a stable. On the forty-seventh are two houses and a stable. On the forty-eighth are two houses and a stable. On the forty-ninth are two houses and a stable. On the fiftieth are two houses and a stable. On the fifty-first are two houses and a stable. On the fifty-second are two houses and a stable. On the fifty-third are two houses and a stable. On the fifty-fourth are two houses and a stable. On the fifty-fifth are two houses and a stable. On the fifty-sixth are two houses and a stable. On the fifty-seventh are two houses and a stable. On the fifty-eighth are two houses and a stable. On the fifty-ninth are two houses and a stable. On the sixtieth are two houses and a stable. On the sixty-first are two houses and a stable. On the sixty-second are two houses and a stable. On the sixty-third are two houses and a stable. On the sixty-fourth are two houses and a stable. On the sixty-fifth are two houses and a stable. On the sixty-sixth are two houses and a stable. On the sixty-seventh are two houses and a stable. On the sixty-eighth are two houses and a stable. On the sixty-ninth are two houses and a stable. On the seventieth are two houses and a stable. On the seventy-first are two houses and a stable. On the seventy-second are two houses and a stable. On the seventy-third are two houses and a stable. On the seventy-fourth are two houses and a stable. On the seventy-fifth are two houses and a stable. On the seventy-sixth are two houses and a stable. On the seventy-seventh are two houses and a stable. On the seventy-eighth are two houses and a stable. On the seventy-ninth are two houses and a stable. On the eightieth are two houses and a stable. On the eighty-first are two houses and a stable. On the eighty-second are two houses and a stable. On the eighty-third are two houses and a stable. On the eighty-fourth are two houses and a stable. On the eighty-fifth are two houses and a stable. On the eighty-sixth are two houses and a stable. On the eighty-seventh are two houses and a stable. On the eighty-eighth are two houses and a stable. On the eighty-ninth are two houses and a stable. On the ninetieth are two houses and a stable. On the ninety-first are two houses and a stable. On the ninety-second are two houses and a stable. On the ninety-third are two houses and a stable. On the ninety-fourth are two houses and a stable. On the ninety-fifth are two houses and a stable. On the ninety-sixth are two houses and a stable. On the ninety-seventh are two houses and a stable. On the ninety-eighth are two houses and a stable. On the ninety-ninth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundredth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and first are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and second are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and third are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and fourth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and fifth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and sixth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and seventh are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and eighth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and ninth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and tenth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and eleventh are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and twelfth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and thirteenth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and fourteenth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and fifteenth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and sixteenth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and seventeenth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and eighteenth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and nineteenth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and twentieth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and twenty-first are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and twenty-second are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and twenty-third are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and twenty-fourth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and twenty-fifth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and twenty-sixth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and twenty-seventh are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and twenty-eighth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and twenty-ninth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and thirtieth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and thirty-first are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and thirty-second are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and thirty-third are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and thirty-fourth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and thirty-fifth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and thirty-sixth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and thirty-seventh are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and thirty-eighth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and thirty-ninth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and fortieth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and forty-first are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and forty-second are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and forty-third are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and forty-fourth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and forty-fifth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and forty-sixth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and forty-seventh are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and forty-eighth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and forty-ninth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and fiftieth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and fifty-first are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and fifty-second are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and fifty-third are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and fifty-fourth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and fifty-fifth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and fifty-sixth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and fifty-seventh are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and fifty-eighth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and fifty-ninth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and sixtieth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and sixty-first are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and sixty-second are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and sixty-third are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and sixty-fourth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and sixty-fifth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and sixty-sixth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and sixty-seventh are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and sixty-eighth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and sixty-ninth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and seventieth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and seventy-first are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and seventy-second are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and seventy-third are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and seventy-fourth are two houses and a stable. On the one hundred and seventy-fifth are two houses and a stable. 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The Daily Commercial

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	2:50 a m	Mail	1:20 a m
Mail Accommodn	6:50 p m	Fast Line	2:00 a m
Pitts. & Erie Mail	1:30 a m	Pitts. & Erie Mail	12:50 p m
Phila. Express	4:25 p m	Baltimore Exp'r's	1:50 p m
Fast Line	9:20 p m	Phila. Express	2:30 p m
Johnstown Accom	5:00 p m	Johnstown Acc'n	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	6:25 a m
2d " "	11:40 a m	2d " "	5:30 a m
3d " "	4:45 p m	3d " "	2:00 p m
4th " "	6:00 p m	4th " "	9:30 p m
Penn Accommodn	10:30 p m	Penn Accommod'n	7:30 a m

The church train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:00 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:00 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:10 a m	Express	2:30 a m
Express	2:00 p m	Express	6:30 p m
Express	2:00 p m	Express	6:00 p m
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail	7:50 p m
N. Castle & Erie	8:30 a m	N. Castle & Erie	4:30 p m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9:00 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 3:45 p. m., and 6:30 p. m. Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 3:00 p. m.; Economy, 11:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:10 a m	Express	2:45 a m
Express	2:45 p m	Express	8:45 p m
Mail	6:10 a m	Mail	9:00 p m

Newbeauville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 3:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	11:50 a m
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:30 a m
2d "	6:15 p m	2d "	2:05 p m
1st Braddock's	8:30 a m	1st Braddock's	9:30 a m
2d "	4:15 p m	2d "	3:30 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Leaves.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a m	Express	9:30 a. m.
Express	4:30 p. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Accommodation	3:00 p. m.	Accommodation	8:30 a. m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—
One pair close mated
FIVE YEAR OLD BAY HORSES
For sale at JACKSON'S STABLE, No. 117 Fourth street. au31-3

PIANOS.

NEW MUSIC.
New editions of the celebrated
DREAM WALTZ,
BY JULIUS MOORE;
Price 30 cents. And also, of the popular
GENERAL GRANT'S
GRAND VICTORY MARCH,
BY J. G. KREDEL;
Price, 25 cents; have just been issued by
HOFFMAN, HŒNE & CO.,
No. 52 FIFTH STREET,
Agents for Decker's Pianos.
☞ Music sent by mail.
au17

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
THE CELEBRATED
BRADBURY, New York, and
SCHOMACKER & CO., Philad'a
PIANOS.
THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co. COTTAGE ORGAN admitted by dealers and all who have heard them to be superior in tone to all other instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States. Having made special arrangements with the best manufacturers in the country we are prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, BRASS and GERMAN SILVER ROTARY VALVE BANDS of every description for Brass and Cornet Bands, at reduced rates. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application. New and second-hand Pianos for rent.
WAMBLINK & BRO.,
jy28 No. 12 St. Clair st.

THE GREAT
Steinway Pianos.
A splendid stock of STEIN AY'S PIANOS on hand and received.
H. KLEBER & BRO.,
122 WOOD STREET,
mh23-eod Sole Agents for Steinway's Pianos.

PAINTERS.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
NO. 294, SECOND FLOOR,
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-1y

MORROW & REED,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters
GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,
No. 91 Third Street,
jel-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

DABBS' PHOTOGRAPHS.
Having completed all the arrangements for
PHOTOGRAPHING,
in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to
HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 46 and 48 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh,
where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size,
COLORED IN INK, OIL, OR WATER COLORS.
His reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a
Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,
which are open for inspection to the public.
The entire establishment is fitted up in the most approved Eastern style.
Remember the place,
B. L. H. DABBS,
jy28 No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh

RESTAURANTS.

JOHN GANGWISCH,
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY.
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. — PENN STREET, FIFTH WARD,
jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

ELI YOUNG'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON
Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in elegant style, together with all the delicacies of the season. oct7-1y

OPEN AGAIN,
E. REINEMAN'S DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE
No. 67 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oct17-1y

H. P. ADAMS & SON,
OIL BARREL COOPERS,
And Contractors in Staves, Lumber
And Heavy Timber,
je28-3m SALEM, OHIO.

50 BOXES EXTRA ST. LOUIS
Manufactured Navy Tobacco will be sold very low, for cash. Inquire of ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Corner of Smithfield and Water streets,
au19 Opposite the Monongahela House

20 HHDS. PRIME P. R. SUGAR.
15 hhds prime Cuba Sugar,
30 bbls. assorted brands Syrup; together with a full assortment of goods in our line. For sale by
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
my23 141 and 143 Water street.

100 EMPTY IRON BARRELS.—For sale by
J. B CANFIELD,
jel

FISH—
20 barrels new Baltimore Herring,
25 barrels No. 3 Large Mackerel,
25 half barrels do
20 bbls No. 2 do
25 kits No. 3 do
50 half bbls Lake Herring,
25 half bbls White Fish,
20 half bbls Trout.
For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
se5-tf

PRODUCE.—
50 bbls. Green Apples:
3 " Flaxseed.
2 " Eggs.
2,000 lb. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
ja25 Nos. 180 and 182 Second street.

CHARLES DUFFIELDS,
BEST SUGAR-CURED HAMS,
In store and for sale by
COOK BROS. & CO.,
1y28 No. 12 Smithfield street.

EGGS.--7 BBLS. FRESH EGGS,
for sale by
GEORGE B. JONES & CO.,
my22 141 Water street.

WALL PAPERS—
New panel decorations—new and handsome—at No. 107 Market street.
au26 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

LEAD—2,000 Pigs Best Soft Galena
Lead for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD
je2

N. HOLMES & SONS,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market Street, Pittsburgh,
Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of Every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au10

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.
JNO. D. BAILEY, PRES'T. } JOHN SCOTT, JR., V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.
Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS AUG. 31, 1865, AT THE BOARD

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5-20's	105	107 25
United States 7-30's	99 25	99 62½
United States Certificates	97 25	98 00
Gold	1 11	.....
Pittsburgh 5's	90 50	.....
Connellsville 6's	90 00	.....
Steubenville Scrip, contractors	.....	56 00
Lawrence County 6's	90 00	.....
Butler County 6's	.....	86 00
Allegheny Insurance	25 00	.....
Boatmen's Insurance Co.	.....	20 00
Cash Insurance	.....	60 00
Eureka	.....	50 00
Birmingham Passenger Railway	.....	50 00
Connellsville R. R. Interest	11 00	15 00
Fourth National	.....	130 00
Iron City National Bank	80 00	.....
Merchants' and Manufacs' National	95 00	.....
People's National Bank	104 00	.....
Third National	125 00	.....
Columbia	50 00	.....
Central Bank	.....	85
Merchants'	.....	60
Murray	.....	75
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	.....	1 25
Philadelphia, Lancaster & Cherry Run	.....	1 75
Ritchie	.....	85
Phoenix	.....	1 10
Whitely Creek	.....	1 00
Phillips	.....	4 50
Monongahela Pioneer	.....	40

REPORT OF SALES.
$20,000 United States 1881.....$107 25

THURSDAY, August 31—P. M.

We hear of very few transactions in our local stocks. There is some trading going on among holders of some of the cheaper stocks, who appear to wish to increase their chances of a prize, by dividing their investments among several companies, but very few cash sales. Some of our weaker companies will come up, as we learn, offer to their stockholders the alternative of replenishing an exhausted working capital, or having the property sold for debt.

—The New York oil stock market was somewhat excited to-day. United States was dull at the morning board at 27 40 bid and 28 asked, without sales. In the afternoon it receded to 27 20. Webster sold in the morning at $1 00, in the afternoon at 91 65. Pithole advanced during the day from 38 10 to 39, at which it closed firm. It is thought by well informed persons that this stock will be equally as good as the United States Oil Co. Buchanan advanced suddenly to 80 upon information of a 300 barrel well, the same we are informed, in which the Champion and other Pittsburgh companies are interested.

—A smart swindle was practised on Monday last by some parties interested in "Tionesta." Some bogus dispatches were manufactured to the effect that the company had struck a big well, and on the strength of them the stock was sold largely at figures varying from 8, to 10 cents per share. It is worth, perhaps, twenty-five cents per share. We are promised the names of the parties who perpetrated the swindle, and will give them to our readers, but they may be watched. The principal operations were, of course, about the "lager beer board." —*Phila. News.*

—An Eastern exchange, in an article entitled, "Some facts about the brokers and speculators of New York," thus speaks with regard to some of the troubles in Wall street:

"There are at present very many lawsuits in the street, growing out of alliances between brokers and their principals, as to the right of the former to sell the latter out in the regular board. Thaman naned Jones, for example, purchases a hundred shares of New York Central stock from Smith, the broker, he is compelled to pay a margin sufficient to cover any possible depreciation. Smith has a right to sell and notifies Jones of the same, but holds the stock until Jones chooses to forfeit his margin. If it goes down to 90 he demands, but after a while, perhaps, Smith finds his stock depreciating beyond the margin put up by Jones. He notifies Jones that he will sell him out unless the deposit is made good. Jones pays no attention to the suggestion. Smith sells Jones stock in the private board, and Jones sues Smith for doing so.

"The courts up to this time have decided against the brokers, but an appeal is to be taken against these judgments. Meantime, scores of principals are bullying their brokers, and the latter say that they have very inadequate protection."

—The following National Banks were authorized during the two weeks ending August 26, 1865:

Names.	Location.	Capital.
Canastota National Bank	Canastota, N. Y.	$200,000
Farmers' and Mechanics'	Westminster, Md.	50,000
Nat. Webster Bk. of Boston	Boston, Mass.	1,000,000
First N. Bk.	Independence, Jackson, Missouri.	100,000
Merch. Nat. B'k of W. Va.	Clarksburg, W. Va.	150,000
Homeworth	Adams, Y.	125,000
Nat. B'k of Rhode Island	Newport, R. I.	500,000
People's	Jackson, Mich.	150,000
National Exchange	Boston, Mass.	1,000,000
Savo Natio al Bank	Saco, Maine	50,000
National Bank of Newark	Newark, Del.	50,000
National Bank of Maine	Portland, Maine	1,000,000
Merchants'	Hastings, Minn.	150,000
Capital of new banks		$4,550,000
Previously authorized		350,414,833
Whole number of National Banks authorized to date, 1,168, with an aggregate capital of		$392,616,333
Amount of circulation issued to the National Banks during the week		2,991,230
Previously issued		172,991,175
Total		$175,259,405

No additional depositories of public money have been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury since August 23.

It is proper, in order to prevent an erroneous impression, to state that the majority of the banks in the above lists are "converted" State banks, which were presented prior to July 1, and which have been delayed by some defect in their papers, or by whom the final certificate has been withheld until their state circulation should be related within the limits prescribed by the national banking law. The two or three new organizations reported were sanctioned prior to July 1, but have only just perfected their arrangements. At the earliest list but one had been received since the date named, that one being at Selma, Alabama, they may be stated generally that the banks now being reported organized may properly be classed as "delayed business" in the Treasury Department.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL }
PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, September 1, 1865. }

BUSINESS—We have nothing very interesting to note in regard to the leading articles. The demand was fair and sales were moderate, principally for home purposes. The receipts of produce being on the increase, prices for most descriptions appear to have reached the limit. We notice, by our dispatches from other leading cities, that flour and wheat were drooping. This, being contagious, will soon reach our market, hence the demand was not so active, and holders were more disposed to part with their products. The stock of flour on the levee is quite large, and the demand very extensive. The exports to the east have fallen off, as buyers had not sufficient confidence in the advance to enter the market with literality. Grain—Most descriptions appear to hold their own, whilst other articles seek a purchaser in vain. Wheat was among the leading articles, and prime red was in good request for by manufacturers; prices were unchanged. Oats—When prices touch bottom, generally a reaction takes place. This will apply to oats at this time. The demand is improving. Corn—The market was without animation. The advantage was on the side of purchasers, and they disposed to purchase to any extent. Barley was a little more lively. The sales were on a small scale. Crackers—Prices of this article has advanced a half cent. per pound, on account of the late movement in flour. Bacon—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article, as the supply will soon be exhausted unless replenished. Dealers are able to maintain the present figures. Wool—As we have before stated, our city was never noted for being a wool market of any magnitude. Occasionally we hear of a transaction, but not very often. Prices were uncertain and irregular. Butter—The demand was in excess of the supply. Holders were enabled to obtain their own figures. Cheese scarce. Eggs—We have not had any sales made for future delivery. Seeds—The market was unsettled, the principle inquiry being for flax. Timothy is coming in slowly. Below will be found the sales since our last:

CRACKERS—The market was firm at a further advance. We note the following sales: 100 kegs pilot, 9½c; 9½ lb. Butter, 15½c; Sugar, 13½c; Soda, 11½c; Boston, 11½c @ 2c.

Dealers continue to notice a firm market with a fair demand for lots to supply the wants of the local trade. The principal receipts were in choice and fancy teas do. The current rates were, in small way, to wit: teas at $1@$1 50; spring wheat, $2@2 25, being 14c extra for sales. The sales were 75 bbls winter at $2@2 25; 150 bbls spring at $2@2 25—some were asking higher rates; 100 bbls at $2 for spring and $2 25 for winter; 100 bbls winter at $2 10; 180 bbls spring at $2@2 25, and 75 bbls winter at $2@2 10.

POTATOES—The receipts are not very active. Sales in lots choice at 85. The supply is increasing. Sales 200 bbls at 85 c.

TURNIPS—The market was well supplied with Jersey Sweet. Sales 20 bbls at $1; 10 bbls do at 75; sales Neshannocks, Buckeyes, at 75@ bush.

APPLES—The market is quiet. Sales 20 bbls at $1 50 @ 4 for prime qualities. Inferior lots sold lower.

ONIONS—The market is remarkably active, a good demand. Sales 8 bbls in lots at 10c. Supplies light.

HAY—The receipts were not very extensive. Previous purchases have been well disposed of. The sales 14 loads were disposed of at $16@24, a pretty wide range of prices.

GRAIN—The transactions since our last were not very large; buyers were somewhat shy. Corn not very active. Sales 500 bushels at 90c; 1 car do at 92c. Oats—buyers manifested more disposition to operate; sales 300 bushels from store at 59c in a small way; sales 150 bushels 57c. Barley—sales 1,000 bushels new at 95 @ bushel. Wheat—small sales were made of Spring at $1 80; fall $1 90@2. The receipts were very large.

CORN MEAL—Sales of 200 bbls at $5 50 @ 6 25 Western Reserve, in lots, at 17c; 50 do Hamburg at 18c; sales 50 do choice Western Reserve at 17½@18c; sales 25 do Goshen at 20c, scarce and in demand.

PIG LEAD—Prices have advanced; we note sales 100 pigs Galena at 10½c.

ASHES—The market has undergone no change since our last. The sales were regular. The principal inquiry was for Pearls; sales 5 tons at 8½ @ 9c.

CANDLES—Sales 25 box Mould at 11½c @ 12c.

SOAP—Prices have advanced. Sales 10 boxes Rosin at 7c.

HIGHWINES—Prices have advanced. Sales 50 bbls Chicago at $2 27 @ gallon.

WHISKY—Prices looking up. Sales of City Rectified at $2 30.

PEACHES—The demand was fully up with the supply. Sales 80 bbls seconds at $3@3 50; 100 do do at $4 50, and 200 do at $5 @ box.

SALT was firm, with a fair demand. Sales 10 sacks fine at $4 50 @ sack. Sales 1 car load at Allegheny depot, $2 85. Sales 200 bush. depot, $2 90.

GROCERIES—Market steady with a good local demand. Sugar—Sales Cuba at 13@13½c; Refined, 21c; A Coffee, 20c; B Coffee, 19½c; Extra C, 18c; Yellow, 17½c. Coffee—Prices range from 31@33c.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

August 30.—There is very little pig metal offering, and the market is firm on the advance, with further sales, mostly in small lots, to note at $34 for red short; $38 for mottled and white; $41 for gray; $42 for No. 2 and $45 for No. 1, with more buyers than sellers at the highest figure. Scotch pig is worth $46@48 per ton, and quiet. For manufactured iron the demand is active, and prices are firmly maintained and firm, with more doing in bars and rails.

New Flour at Toledo.

An invoice of 300bbls of new flour from Franklin C., a region where it was said the wheat crop was a failure, arrived here consigned to A. Godard, for throughput to New York. This may be regarded as sure evidence that that section of the State is not now and is not likely to be in a starving condition before the next harvest.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
PITTSBURGH, Friday, September 1, 1865. }

BUSINESS—In the oil way was moderately active, holders were firm in their views; buyers were anxious to invest at prices that were current. Some days since holders held different views; they were inclined to obtain an advance. The supply in the market being very light, tended to strengthen the market. The principal portion of the sales were made for future delivery, both crude and refined. The low stages of water in the Allegheny prevents receipts to any extent from coming forward. The crude sales were about 1,500 barrels, 1,200 were for future delivery from the oil regions. The market was said to be inactive, the difficulties of forwarding to market being the principal cause. The sales as reported in our market were: Refined bonded on the spot, 44@44½c; November delivery, 46c; October, 46c, and one parcel of 1,000 bbls November at 46c, an advance. Free oils were dull; sales were made at 63c, free on board. Crude oils; prices were unchanged, ranging, without packages, 19½@20c, according to gravity. The following are the sales:

REFINED OILS—Buyers were numerous, there being an active demand. Sales—500 bbls bonded, 44c, deliverable from 15th to 30th September; 1,000 bbls "Nonpareil," 45c, net, deliverable 30th November; 500 bbls bonded, October delivery, 45c; 200 bbls Forsyth Brothers & Co., 45c, bonded oil, November delivery—free on board; 100 barrels standard, November delivery, 46c, bonded oil—free on board. Free oil—Sales of 99 bbls, free on board—Ilona—65c; 100 bbls do, Champion Oil Company, 63c, free on board.

CRUDE OIL—The operations were limited, being confined to a few hundred barrels; the supply in the market being light. Prices—99 bbls to arrive, 19½c, without packages; 220 bbls, 19½c, one per cent. off, packages returned; 700 bbls September delivery, 23c, without packages; 200 bbls 20c, without packages. This would be equal to 21½@22c, packages included. The market favored sellers.

LUBRICATING OILS—Sales of 16 bbls Or ent at 65c.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Brewer, Burke & Co.	165	L. Wade	165
J. Renny	233	D. Bushnell	230
Total			793

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Wermser, Myers & Co, 364 bbls refined oil for Philadelphia.

Waring & King, 238 bbls refined oil for Philadelphia.

Forsyth, Brother & Co, 278 bbls refined oil for Philadelphia.

Brewer, Burke & Co, 110 bbls crude oil for Philadelphia.

Eckers & Robbins, 150 bbls tar for New York.

North American Oil Company, 115 bbls refined oil for Philadelphia.

Tarceco Oil Company, 112 bbls refined oil for Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Company, 366 bbls refined oil for Philadelphia.

National Refining Oil Company, 378 bbls refined oil for Philadelphia.

Oil Receipts Per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING WEST.

McKeown & Bro., 50 bbls. refined.

Champion Oil Co., 50 bbls refined.

Lockhart & Frew, 20 bbls refined for city trade.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, August 31.—Petroleum firm at 30@31c for Crude, 56@58 for Refined on bond, and 60@75 for do free.

New York Petroleum Market.

August 30.—Petroleum—Crude closes about 3c higher, and quite firm; the sales are 2,400 bbls on the spot, at 30@32c, chiefly 32c; 1,000 for September at 32 @ 33; 500 for October at 33; 500 R. D. and Sperm at 50c; 500 S. O., cl sing at 53c on the spot. Refined in bond is very active and higher; the sales are close at about 49@ 50 for Straw and Light Straw, 52@54 for Light Straw to White, 55@56 for Standard White and 60 for Prime White; 15,000 gallons crude, at 64c; 1,000 for September, and 1,000 do for November, both at 65; R. O., and Sperm in Philadelphia, immediate delivery, at 81@83c; 1,000 for October at 80; Standard White, Free, firm, active and rather higher; the sales are 1,000 bbls at 90c for Straw grades and 1,000 bbls Light Straw to White. The sales of Naphta are 100 bbls at 80, great gravity, at 44c; 100 do, 69 gravity, 21c; in bond, 52c; Rosin, 3 and 4 Carbon, 2 bbls Residuum sold at $8 25@9, the latter for best City.

Received at New York since last January—

	bbls	1864.	bbls
Exported since time	1865.		1864.
From New York	galls. 7,016,284		19,913,337
Other Ports	4,200,840		6,440,823
Total	galls. 11,207,128		19,913,337
—*Commercial List.*			galls. 20,154,160

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY, August 31, 1865.

The market during the week was active. The sales were to a fair extent. The yards were well attended. This being the close of the year for paying State taxes on Cattle, a large number of those who wanted to replenish their stocks were on hand. This caused a good demand and a fair competition among dealers, which tended to the benefit of those having that description of stock for sale, who made a good thing of it. The exports to way points amounted to 2,414 head. The sales as compared with the week previous are largely in advance in favor of the present one. Prices ruled about the same. The highest prices were $7 35, for a lot of 31 head, average weight 1,225. The lowest figures were $1 @ cwt, for 7 bulls. The exports to Philadelphia only amount to 1,593 head whilst Baltimore only received 360 head.

SHEEP—The market was well supplied. The sales were large, amounting to thousands. Prices were about the same as last week. The exports amounted to 13,101 head. One of our large operators purchased 9,200 head during the week.

HOGS—The sales were very light, for the best of all reasons, there was no stock to operate with. The market was firm at full prices; the highest figure reached was $12 @ cwt; the lowest $10 50. The entire exports reach 8,297 head, New York receiving the largest amount. The principal falling off was to Baltimore.

EXPORTS OF STOCK FOR THE PAST WEEK.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Philadelphia	1,593	2,621	.....
Baltimore	360	2,975	.....
New York	1,000	2,975	.....
Various Points	1,444	13,101	135
	1,136	13,101	6,962

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

Purchaser.	Seller.	No. Head	Weight.	Price.
Gilchrist & Co.	Vennella	80	200	$11 50
Gilchrist & Co.	Ironick	141	215	12 00
Hyde & Crook	Cunningham	92	215	11 50
Stuart	Forney	49	230	11 50
Stuart	Forney	49	230	11 50
Singer	Singer	200	200	11 50
Hyde & Crook	Bell	262	200	11 50
McKee	Hankins	10	250	11 50

SALES OF SHEEP PER CWT.

Purchaser.	Seller.	No. Head	Weight.	Price.
Hesser	Richardson & Cobb	98	.....	5 75
Hesser	Johnston	209	.....	6 00
Hesser	Bard	90	.....	6 00
Hesser	Dalzell	101	.....	6 00
Hesser	Jer Pennis	131	102	6 00
Preston	Temple	196	94	5 75
Preston	Temple	94	94	5 75
Coyle	Laberd	67	88	5 75
Powers	Acorn	89	82	5 50
Taylor	Hollingshead	96	82	5 50
Taylor	Holmes	130	94	5 75
Hesser	Jones	182	92	5 75
Hesser	Evans	91	90	5 75
Moser	Votrt	181	90	5 75
McCulloch	Bell	204	82	5 50
Campbell	Ulery	97	90	5 75
Jones	Wilhelm	94	94	5 90
Hesser	Low	34	94	5 90

SALE OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
J. Burns	Bingham	81	.....	6 75
T Burns	Mooney	36	1865	6 50
Shamburg	Burns	90	880	4 25
J H Huff	Mathews	38	1,000	6 50
J H Huff	Duffy	49	1,062	6 50
J H Huff	Masterman	83	941	6 50
J H Huff	Masterman	83	1,000	6 50
Templeton	Mooney	18	1,062	6 50
Templeton	Burns	2	1,225	6 50
Hoffman	Frank	14	995	6 50
Duffy	Duncan	37	1192	6 25
Holmes & Co	Mooney	20	1,000	6 50
Mairs	Todd	27	1,062	6 50
Mairs	Todd	27	1,062	6 50
Berger	Fuller	35	1153	6 42
Shields	Duncan	42	859	6 50
Shields	McQuillan	43	1161	6 50
J H Huff	Cassidy	61	982	6 50
Fairall	Todd	10	1,062	6 50
Miller	Todd	10	1000	6 50
Frank	Lincoln	12	979	6 50
Byers	Eversman	31	1013	6 50
Rhone	Nargate	38	1,049	6 50
Logan	Wood	81	1,000	6 50
Logan	School	90	1,000	6 50
Schlemitzer	Cassidy	19	1,062	6 50
Logan	Freshnest	46	837	5 75
Logan	Shirk	14	858	6 00
Mahler	Logan	24	1,000	6 50
Logan	Shirk	99	1019	6 75
Fuller	Montgomery	130	1,000	6 50
Fuller	Fahl	141	1,000	6 50
Crosby	Hostetter	80	982	6 75
Fuller	Cassidy	94	1019	6 50
Rothschilds	Mooney	19	916	4 50
Taylor	Harris	38	1,047	6 40
Wall & Co	Wolverly	32	888	6 75
Kelly	White	23	909	6 75
Wall & Co	McGarvey	42	991	6 50
Dunbar	McGarvey	104	1,000	6 50
McGarvey	Hostetter	36	747	4 50
Johnston	Cassidy	20	1,062	6 50
Hyde & Co	Bell	39	1,125	6 50
Fuller	Gridon	51	1,000	6 50
Purnell	McMonigle	19	1,104	6 50
Wiley	Cassidy	39	982	6 75
McPherson	Freeman	167	927	6 50
Parnal	Mountaingh	39	1,000	6 50
Parnal	Montaingh	51	1225	7 65
Daube	Cullhaner	17	810	5 62

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ALLEGHENY CITY, Thursday, August 31, 1865.

The cattle market contained a fair supply but several hundred head less than the offerings of the previous week. The principal sales were of Stock cattle, a large number of which were disposed for the eastern part of the State. The extreme rates were 4½@6½c, the latter for a very choice article.

HOGS—The offerings being limited, the sales were of a retail character, only a few consignments of distressed or for retailing purposes, at $10 75@12 25 cwt, by retail.

SHEEP—The sales were few and far between. Buyers were not anxious to operate, whilst holders generally forced sales for cash. We give the nominal rates at $4 75@5 75 ₱ head.

RETAIL SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Sellers.	No. Head.	Price.
Mathews & Trowerman, retailed	99	$4 50@ 50
Greenawald & Rahn	81	4 00@5 00
Merrick & Dowd	92	5 50@5 75
Glass & Herring	20	5 25@5 50
	27	5 25@5 50
Rotchilds & Good	8	5 00@5 75
Rothschilds & Co	28	5 00@5 75
Rothschilds & Eckert	53	5 00@6 50
Wm. Rees & Co	100	6 00@7 25
Reinhold	6	5 00@6 00
C. Hudson	27	5 00@6 25
Hartman	40	5 00@6 25
Kirnan	36	4 75@5 25
Taylor & Baker	30	4 25@5 25

WHOLESALE SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Seller.	No. head.	Price.
Myers Sold	38	$7 50
Tipton	38	6 00
Marks & Trowerman	41	5 00
Marks & Trowerman	63	5 62
Greenawald & Kahn	35	6 75
Greenawald & Kahn	19	6 50
Greenawald & Kahn	19	5 50
Rothschilds & Gerd	34	5 10
Hass & Crouse	13	5 00
Hass & Crouse	90	4 87
Hass & Crouse	88	5 00
Rothschilds & Eckert	50	5 50
Rothschilds & Eckert	49	5 12
Rothschilds & Eckert	40	5 00
Wm Rees & Co	116	6 31
C Herdsie	25	6 12
Verner	66	6 25
Taylor & Baker	29	5 25
Tipton & Devore	15	5 75
Vannuis	19	5 00
Wall & Co	72	5 00
Wall & Co	31	5 62
Cope	22	5 62

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, August 31.—White wheat XX flour $8@9 50. Wheat dull and drooping. No. 1 spring offered at $1 44@1 45. Corn dull, with light sales of No. 2 at 86c. Oats held at 46@46c for new. Barley and rye nominal. Pork, $31 50. Whisky firmer, and held at $2 20@2 25. Canal freights to New York—Wheat, 16c; corn, 15c; oats, 8. Imports—Flour, 1,826 bbls; wheat, 7,962 bus; corn, 4,000 bus. Canal exports—Wheat, 1,467 bus; corn, 150,750 bus; oats, 11,413 bus.

New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, August 31,

STOCKS.

The Stock Market shows rather more spirit. There is more speculative movement, and prices are generally firmer. The outside public still keep aloof from the market, and transactions are confined to a few large operators, who appear to aim at nothing more than keeping prices steady until a favorable opportunity offers for the inauguration of a grand fall in speculation. At the first session of the Stock Exchange there was a continued firmness throughout call, and the bidding prices were raised on some shares. Michigan Southern and Pittsburgh were favorites. At the second board, the market was firm, with an advance on Reading, Pittsburgh, Rock Island and old Southern. At the last board, the market was strong throughout call, with a fair demand for stocks. Government stocks quiet, but generally steady. There is a steady supply of old 5-20's from holders desiring to convert them into the new issue, which is quoted 1% lower. There is very little investment demand for 7-30's, and a good many of the second and third series are offering for sale. State stocks firmer, especially on Tennessee 6's. Miscellaneous shares were firm, with a further rise on Atlantic mail.

GOLD

Has been very strong all day. The custom demand is active and there is some little doing for speculation. Money easy, with an abundant supply.

PETROLEUM STOCKS

More active, especially Pennsylvania, Pack and United States. First National, 31. Petroleum market firm for all descriptions, with a moderate business at 30@ 31c for crude, 60@65c for refined in bond, and 69@75c for free.

The *Express* says

THE LEADING RAILWAYS

Out of this city are carrying freight bound west and south and the rolling stock of the different companies is taxed to its utmost activity.

IN DRY GOODS

The trade is unabated. Many jobbing houses are compelled to work nearly all night, in order to get their sales up. Some of the large firms have been compelled to stop sales in the middle of the day, till the goods already sold could be entered and shipped. The leading houses are now realizing from $250,000 to $300,000 a day. The demand is for all sections, but the South is taking an immense amount of goods. Merchants from that section come here prepared to pay up promptly, and to some extent the whole of their old indebtedness. They are generally provided with receipts of cotton, rice and tobacco, and the amount of produce in the South is larger than anticipated. The cash system is all the rage. Probably three-fourths of the business is now done for cash. The supply of goods, both foreign and domestic, is not equal to the demand, and the stock is unusually light for the season. The market is firm for everything, and prices are steadily advancing. The auction sales of French goods yesterday was a complete success, and there was an advance of 20@25 per cent. right through the catalogue, with a rush for merinoes.

THE TRADE

never was so active as at present, and some of the principal establishments are running their presses extra time.

IN THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE

there is a very heavy business, goods being freely distributed all over the country, especially south.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

[From Work, Mctcalfe & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers